New-York Daily Times.

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THE KANSAS EXCITEMENT.

Further Particulars of the Dow Murder.

ANOTHER INVASION BY THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

One Thousand Armed Missourians in the Field.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

You will doubtless have learned ere this reaches you that Kansas Territory is again subjected to an offensive and desperate invasion by armed ruffians from Missouri. The specious pretext studiously sought by Gov. Shannon and the "Borderers" for this fresh and alarming demonstration of "Popular Sovereignty" in Kansas, is drawn indirectly, though somewhat remotely, from a murder, as brutal as any recorded in the annals of a civilized people. It was perpetrated more than a week ago, at a place in the Territory about twelve miles south of Lawrence, called "Hickory Point." The deceased was a Mr. Dow, an Eastern man—his murderer, a Pro-Slavery man from Missouri, named Coleman. The latter, who, in Missouri, had the reputation of a quarrelsome, offensive man, had been in the habit of cutting and appropriating the timber of the Land Claim of the former, and several times attempted, by force and threats, to drive him from his claim, which he held by a prior right, indisputable in its validity. Mr. Dow, who was remarkable for possessing a character just the reverse of that of Mr. Coleman, simply remonstrated with him against this flagrant encroachment upon his right of property. Thus stood matters between them, when more than a week ago Mr. Dow went on business to a blacksmith shop in the neighborhood, and found there Mr. Coleman, together with two ruffian companions, all armed, Mr. Dow being himself entirely unarmed. Without provocation they all tried to exasperate him (Dow) into a quarrel. They threatened to shoot him, and one of them, not Coleman, raised his gun, cocked it, and directed it to his breast, but did not shoot. Dow avoided them, transacted his business as soon as possible, and proceeded to leave—had gotten but a few steps from the shop, and hearing the explosion of a percussion cap behind him, turned to look back, and immediately, without any warning, received the contents of one of the barrels of a fowling-piece in his breast, killing him instantly. After he had lain where he fell for some five or six hours, the citizens received intelligence of his murder, and were highly excited, in view of the cold-blooded deed. Coleman fearing a summary retribution at the hands of the people, fled, as it is stated, for counsel to the Governor, and was advised to give himself up to the Sheriff, who resides in Missouri, though officiating under legislative appointment for the people of Kansas. The murderer and this bogus Sheriff traveled together to Lecompton, when the former was put into constructive confinement, though in fact at liberty, and being at present, as it is currently and no doubt correctly reported, [illegible], engaged in tending a grocery at the seat of Government.

The two men, in company with Coleman at the blacksmith shop, and who, as it is generally believed, were clearly accessories before the fact of the murder, at once took the precaution to swear their lives against one Branson, (with whom Dow had been boarding,) on the charge of having threatened to kill them, they deeming him, as is believed, a fatal witness against them as well as against Coleman. The Sheriff, with a posse of fourteen armed men, arrested him on this spurious charge, and was conducting him to prison, when they were met by precisely an equal number of citizens, about half of whom were armed, and who, suspecting the foul design, inquired the cause of the prisoner's arrest and detention. Upon being informed and assured of the innocence of a man too inoffensive to harm any one, they requested him to step into their ranks, which he did, when they all walked off together. No violence was used, nor any threats made, except by the bogus Sheriff and his aids. This act of these men, and the burning of a worthless cabin or two belonging to the murderer and his [illegible], by, nobody knows whom, constitute the sole cause, ostensibly at least, of this armed invasion, which, in character and magnitude and aims, stands in the grandeur of its atrocity, defying any parallel in the history of our country, unless some of the more revolting of the buccaneering expeditions among the semi-barbarous nations, in the direction of the Tropics,—to which our people are growing proverbially prone,—may challenge a comparison.

I have taken great pains to learn the facts precisely as they exist, and have recited them here in detail, inasmuch as upon these portentous events seem now to hang. It would be proper to state further that no attempt was made, as has been alleged in Missouri, for effect, to rescue the murderer, Coleman, from the tender custody of his friend, the Sheriff; and it would be unjust not to remark that those who had the best opportunity for observing assert with great confidence that Pro-Slavery men burnt the cabins and charged it upon others, as an essential part of their tactics to exasperate the mob and prepare them for more murder.

After the rescue of Branson, the Sheriff sent to the Governor at the "Shawnee Mission" for men and arms. In the meantime, as is alleged by the "Borderers," warrants were made out for the arrest of the fifteen citizens, present at the rescue, and others residing at Lawrence, or in its vicinity, numbering, in all, forty-two. The crime wherewith they are charged does not yet appear.

The Governor, as it is stated by his Missouri friends, (they having the best opportunity to know,) ordered out the militia, and extended a general invitation to volunteers. Heralds were sent with false and inflammatory intelligence through Western Missouri, and exciting appeals dispatched by telegraph to every available point. It was reported that Dow was a Pro-Slavery man, and Coleman an Abolitionist, and that the latter had been taken from the custody of the Sheriff—that extensive reinforcements were pouring into Lawrence, and that five large and superior field-pieces were planted in protection of the town, much of which *is still rumored for an ulterior purpose*, though the whole is entirely and absolutely false.

The Missouri mob were soon lashed into a fury, and concerted arrangements commenced for an extensive military campaign, having for its avowed object the destruction of the town of Lawrence, and the total expulsion of the Free-State men from the Kansas Territory. On last Wednesday, the "ruffians" began to cross the border in wagons and on horseback, taking their line of march in the direction of the places fixed upon for encampment, the one being Franklin, three miles east of Lawrence, the other Lecompton, ten miles west. At these places reinforcements have been constantly collecting since, day and night. Orders come thick and fast from those places, across the State line, for more men and more arms. The roads leading from Missouri thither, are all the time lined with these invading barbarians, armed with fowling pieces, muskets and rifles, rendering the air hideous as they go, with their bacchanal shouts.

I saw mounted *field-pieces* being conveyed to the contemplated field of action, and loads of guns, of corn, of whisky, and of all the other necessaries for such a campaign, through the highways leading to the encampments, whither they are bound. The iron foundry at Independence has, I am credibly informed, been employed to cast cannon balls, and loads of the same have already been conveyed into the Territory.

Nearly every town and village in Missouri, as far North as St. Joseph, and East as far as Lexington and Boonville, have responded to the call for fighting men, and still the orders are for more. They do not intend to strike a blow until they have a great numerical superiority. They have now doubtless eight hundred or a thousand men on the ground; and claim to have twice that number.

Gov. Shannon sent, on Saturday, a dispatch to the President of the United States, asking for authority to call on the troops at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to enforce the law and protect the bogus Sheriff in the performance of his duty.

The wires were down, and riders were employed to carry the message to the first station in operation. It is stated, very positively, that four companies of soldiers have already left Fort Leavenworth for the field of prospective conflict, but it is yet involved in much doubt.

The excitement runs very high in Missouri, as the invaders avow their settled intention to destroy Lawrence unless its citizens produce the person sought by the Sheriff. The people of Lawrence have elected Dr. Charles Robinson, Commander-in-Chief, whose policy is pacific, except they be required to fight, clearly in defence of their lives and property. Those upon whose arrest the Sheriff is intent are not in Lawrence, and the people there affirm that they will not take upon themselves the responsibility of producing men who have not been in their custody, legal or otherwise.

Gen. Atchison spent last night in secret council and companionship with Gov. Shannon, and is supposed to have gone to Lawrence to-day.

Reports of doubtful correctness have just reached here from Lawrence, that the citizens there are throwing up entrenchments. It is also reported that the Governor has just issued a proclamation ordering all the male citizens of the Territory under arms, in defence of the Sheriff and in aid of the "Border Ruffians."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT FOR SPEAKER.

Who Prevent the Organization?

MISCHIEF MAKERS AT WORK.

Probability of the Reception of the Nicaraguan Minister.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

There is still no immediate prospect for Speaker. Banks' friends are much encouraged by the steadiness of his vote, and prominent Democrats freely express the belief that he will be elected.

The members who have voted for Banks, but not since their votes would have effected an organization, are Edwards and Williams, of New-York; Ball, of Ohio; Dunn, of Indiana; and Edie, of Pennsylvania. It is in their power to organize the House, if they choose, and as they have shown by previous votes that no conscientious scruples withhold them from voting for Banks, we may expect them to end the contest when they are satisfied that the country wants the House to go to public business.

Mischief-makers are busy endeavoring to create dissensions.

The reflections on Pennington in a New-York journal, charging him with being in the interest of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, are unfounded. He has always refused to take a fee, even as counsel for the Company.

The announcement of Parker H. French's appointment as Nicaraguan Minister excites great surprise. It is said the President will not receive him, because of infamous acts charged upon him during his past life. This cannot be made a ground of objection, because we do not allow other nations to examine the antecedents of our Ministers abroad. The President must decline receiving him, however, unless he concludes to indorse Minister Wheeler's recognition of Walker's Government. The fact that the Executive has initiated measures to prevent reinforcements going to Walker is an intimation that Wheeler is not sustained thus far, and that he is not likely to be.

The Senate to-day has shaped its Committees in strict obedience to the behests of the Slave Power.

Thurlow Weed left the City for New-York to-night. S.

Conferences among the Members—Uncertainty of the Result—Another Effort for the Plurality.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

During the protracted struggle in the House, for Speaker, not the least sign of ill-temper has yet been manifested; on the contrary, the best good-humor has characterized the proceedings. Conferences were held to-night, among the various members, but none, in the remotest degree, can foretell the event of to-morrow. Some are almost in despair of effecting an organization. The friends of Mr. Richardson have resolved to stand by him; nor is it probable that, by dropping him, they could concentrate a larger number of votes on any other Democrat, the Anti-Know-Nothing and Nebraska platform being a bar to accessions.

It is understood that Mr. Thorington will again offer his resolution providing for an election by a plurality vote, but it is not probable it will be adopted.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cass moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Standing Committees, which was agreed to.

He remarked it had been usual to dispense with election by ballot, as required by the rules, and expressed the hope that, to expedite business, the same course might now be pursued.

Mr. Hale objected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglass, Slidell, Clayton, Weller and Fish.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Toucey, Pearce, Stuart, Brodhead and Crittenden.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Dodge, Stuart, Seward, Clay and Benjamin.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, Allen, Harlan, Wilson and Trumbull.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Allen, Hunter, Thomson of New-Jersey, Harlan and Wade.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Weller, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt and Iverson.

Committee on Militia—Messrs. Houston, Dodge, Bell of New-Hampshire, and Thompson of Kentucky.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Fish, Thomson of New-Jersey, Bell of Tennessee, James and Slidell.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh and Mallory.

Committee on Private Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster and Wilson.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid, and Bell of Tennessee.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Brodhead, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee and Wade.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Evans, Reid, Hale, Foster and Durkee.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs and Pugh.

Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Rusk, Collamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs. Slidell, Bell of New-Hampshire, Briggs, Durkee, Jones of Tennessee, and Wright.

Committee on Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Thomson of New-Jersey, Seward and Sumner.

Committee on District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Allen, Mason, Pratt, Reid.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. James, Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thompson of Ky., Fessenden.

Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Adams, Fitzpatrick, Fish, Biggs, Crittenden.

Committee on Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian, Biggs.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright, Foot.

Committee on Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, James, Hunter, Thomson of N. J., Pratt, Hale.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade.

Committee on Library—Messrs. Pearce, Cass, Bayard.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Sumner.

The gentleman first named on each Committee was elected Chairman thereof, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker.

FORTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Fuller	33
Richardson	74	Orr	2

Messrs. Zollikoffer, Etheridge, Underwood, Harrison, Lake, Lester, Bayley, Humphrey Marshall and Williams—one each.

FORTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Orr	2
Richardson	74	Lester	2
Fuller	33		

Messrs. Underwood, Harrison, Zollikoffer, Lake, Peck, Humphrey Marshall, and Williams, one each.

FORTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	105	Lester	3
Richardson	74	Orr	2
Fuller	33		

Messrs. Pennington, Underwood, Harrison, Zollikoffer, Lake, Allen, Humphrey Marshall, and Williams, one each.

FORTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	105	Richardson	75
Fuller	33	Lester	2

Messrs. Zollikoffer, Pennington, Underwood, Harrison, Lake, Millson, Williams, Orr, and Humphrey Marshall, one each.

FIFTIETH BALLOT.

Banks	105	Lester	2
Richardson	75	Scattering	9
Fuller	33		

224 votes. Necessary to a choice, 113.

On motion of Mr. Sage, the house then adjourned.

For Richardson—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Graves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

For Mr. Banks—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Pearce, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

For Fuller—Messrs. Ball, Broom, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Edie, Eustis, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley, Marshall of Ky., Millward, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Ala., Sneed, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Whitney, and Zollikoffer.

For Zollikoffer—Lake.
For Lester—Dunn and Moore.
For Pennington—Edwards.
For Underwood—Etheridge.
For Harrison—Fuller of Penn.
For Lake—Humphrey Marshall.
For Barclay—Richardson.
For Humphrey Marshall—Walker.
For Williams—Wheeler.
For Orr—Williams.

Health of Mr. Bayley, of Virginia—Nicaraguan Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Bayley, of Virginia, a member of the House of Representatives, is on the eve of starting for Havana for the benefit of his health.

As this Government has sent instructions to Minister Wheeler not to recognize the new Nicaraguan Government, but which could not have been received by him before he did so, Parker H. French, it is reasonable to suppose, will not be received as its accredited Minister.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Cases Nos. 10 and 11—John C. Wilson *et al.*, use of Ocean Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Steamer *Palmetto*, and Henry A. Barlow *et al.*, use of same Company, *vs.* same. Argument in these cases was concluded by Mr. Nelson for appellants.

No. 14—John Holroyd, Plaintiff in error, *vs.* Levi Humphrey. Argued by Messrs. Lawrence and Winter Davis for plaintiff, and Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle for defendant.

No. 18—William H. Jones *et al.*, Plaintiff in error, *vs.* Thomas M. League. Argument commenced by Mr. Hall for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Hughes for defendant.

From Kansas—Reported Escape of McCrea.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat* dated Leavenworth, 1st inst., says that McCrea had escaped from prison, and informed the Territorial Marshal that he would appear at Tecumseh on the day of trial.

The Lawrence people say that Sheriff Jones never produced any warrant for the arrest of prisoners.

Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The following Missionaries sail to-day in the bark *Sultan*, for Malta and Smyrna: Rev. Daniel Bliss, and wife, of Geneva, Ohio; Geo. A. Pollard, and wife, of Salem, Mass.; Henry H. Jessup, of Montrose, Penn.; Tilman C. Trowbridge, of Birmingham, Mich.; Miss Sarah E. West, of Palmyra, N. Y., and Miss Mary E. Tenney, of Hartford, Conn. They all go out under the auspices of the American Board for Foreign Missions.

The Funerals of Col. Miller and Azariah H. Simmons.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The funeral of Col. Miller was followed by a handsome military escort. He was interred at St. Peter's churchyard, on Third and Pine streets.

The remains of Mr. A. H. Simmons were interred at Woodland Cemetery, whither they were followed by a large concourse of male friends and relatives.

Disaster to the Brig Cosmopolite.

WOOD'S HOLE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The brig *Cosmopolite*, of Boston, from Surinam, with a cargo of sugar, cocoa and molasses, during the gale of Saturday night, struck on Skiff Island Reef, losing her mainmast and rudder, and sustaining some damage to her hull. She also lost her deck load.

Judge Morton's Decision—The Kinney Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The papers of to-day contain a pronunciamento from the U. S. District-Attorney against what is designated as an "invasion of the State of Nicaragua." For fear that such notice might deter parties who contemplate joining the peaceful colonization project of Col. Henry Kinney, at San Juan del Norte, from doing so, I desire you to state that the notification can in no wise refer to that enterprise, as it is entirely pacific in character. Those who have announced their determination to join Col. Kinney are requested not to be deterred from so doing by any idle threats, and those desirous of doing so can, by communicating with me, be placed in full possession of the mode of procedure.

It is proper to add that I am not directly interested in Col. Kinney's colonization plan, as no inducements could prove sufficient for me to expatriate myself, but I deem his scheme as being legal and proper, and worthy of the countenance and support of his friends.

ALEX. C. MORTON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Precautions.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have issued a set of revised rules and regulations, particularly designed to prevent a recurrence of such accidents as took place at Burlington, and generally to insure greater security upon the road. The principal feature of the new regulations is *the prohibition against backing trains.* This is only to be done upon extraordinary emergencies, and then a man with a signal is to be sent in advance, the train going no faster than he can walk, and the conductor is to stand on the rear platform holding a signal, and being in connection with the engine by the signal rope. The time of the trains will be so regulated that they will have no occasion to back, but they will remain on sidings when other trains are expected.

The speed of trains is limited to thirty miles an hour, so that the danger of collisions need not be hereafter apprehended, on account of the rules of the Company or the rashness of conductors, as the extraordinary high rates of speed heretofore sometimes adopted, for the sake of making up lost time, gaining a Station or a siding, will not hereafter be permitted. *The Stations on the Road are also to be put in telegraphic communication*, and carefully drawn rules have been issued concerning the information which is to be sent concerning the trains.

NEW-YORK CITY.

History of Prize-Fighting in the United States.

The "manly art of self-defence," we are happy to say, has never flourished very extensively in this country. Almost all the "professors" of the pugilistic art have been natives of the British Isles, and where Americans have been engaged in a prize-fight, it has almost always originated from personal quarrels. The first regular ring-fight which we find recorded was of this kind, and was fought in the year 1816, between two first-class, powerful men, Thomas Beasley and Jacob Hyer, the latter the father of the gentleman whose name is well known at present. He did not, however, have the same success as his son, for after several severe wounds, he retired from the contest with a broken arm. Battles continued to take place occasionally after this affair, the principal combatants being Jim Sandford, Ned Hammond, George Kensett, Andy McLane, Bill Harrington, Deaf Burke, Abe Vandezer, and other gentlemen, some professional, some amateur, and all well known to pugilistic fame. In the year 1840, however, Mr. James Sullivan, (since better known as Yankee Sullivan,) arrived in this country, and although quite a young man, being known as a first-class British fighter, gave a great start to prize-fighting throughout the land. Establishing himself as landlord of a tavern, the "Saw-Dust House," in Division-street, he rested on his laurels and excited the envy of all other gentlemen of his kidney, who at last managed to find an Englishman, Vincent Hammond, to match against him. The fight came off on the 2d of September, 1841, near Philadelphia, for $100 a side, and Sullivan was an easy winner in eight rounds, during the time of 10 minutes, leaving Mr. Hammond in a very dilapidated condition. This victory, of course, elevated Sullivan's friends and so excited Mr. John McCleester (*alias* Country McClusky,) that on the 8th of September, 1841, (six days after) he visited Mr. Thomas Hyer, then a young man about town, 22 years old, and over six feet high, and proposed to him to step across the street to the Park and there have a regular battle. This Mr. Hyer wisely declined, but agreed to fight "Country" next morning up the River. Accordingly, early the next day the battle came off near Caldwell's landing, and resulted in Hyer's victory, after a hard fought contest, under a broiling sun, of one hundred and one rounds, lasting during 2 hours and 55 minutes.

This great success, of course, elevated the feelings of Sullivan's antagonists considerably, and as Hyer refused to fight in the ring again, a man named Secor was obtained to "take down" the pugnacious "Yankee." They fought on the 22d of January, 1842, for $300 a side, on Staten Island, and Sullivan was the victor in sixty-seven rounds, and in one hour and three minutes. Nothing daunted, however, another man was produced, and after several fights between minor celebrities, Sullivan and Bell fought on the 29th of August, at Hart's Island, for $300 a side, and Sullivan was again the victor in thirty-five minutes.

The fighting fever was now at its height, and the pugilistic gentlemen assembled nightly at the "Arena," a sporting-house in Park-row, and "fought their battles o'er again." This was, however, stopped, and fighting received a check throughout the Union by the result of a brutal contest on the 13th of September, 1842, at Hastings, between Chris. Lilly and Tom McCoy, in which the latter, a young man of twenty, dropped insensible in the ring, after 120 rounds, and soon after expired. To show the brutal nature of the fighting gentry, we can do no better than to quote from a report of the day:

"I forced my way through the crowd and took a look at the dying man. God grant that I may never see such another sight! He lay upon his back, his face and neck one bruised, unseemly, bloated mass of incipient corruption—gasping for breath, and sucking by the violence of his respiration, his bloated lips far back into his mouth. In the next moment he ceased to breathe, and the word went in a hoarse whisper around that *he was dead!* Never shall I forget the talismanic horror of that expression. The cheeks of old and young, the fledgling villain, and the ruffian steeped in crime, all blanched to ashes, and assuming a look of vague and undefined fear, separated silently, and sought their respective boats. I saw but one man unmoved. He knew, with the rest, that another fight had been promised in the same ring, and, unwilling to lose the sport, exclaimed, as poor McCoy was borne to the river side, 'Come, carry off your dead, and produce your next man.' I should say that that ruffian is doomed to arrive at great eminence in hell."

Some of the fighters were arrested, others fled, and this part of the country was free from the disgrace of prize fights till near the end of 1846. Down South, however, they flourished, and near Natchez, the same Lilly, the murderer of McCoy, conquered an English pugilist. On the 7th of May, 1847, Robert Caunt, who had come from England for the purpose of whipping Yankee Sullivan, found the tables turned upon him near Harper's Ferry, in a short contest of twelve minutes. The Mexican war, however, excited most of the attention of the pugnacious public about this period, and several fighting men (among them "Country McClusky") enlisted in the army and did good service. One, however, James Reed, though a Lieutenant of a volunteer Company, deserted, and, though recaptured and sentenced to be shot with the traitor Riley, was allowed to escape.

During April, 1848, Sullivan and Hyer met one evening in the saloon corner of Broadway and Park-place, and Mr. S. being rather envious of Mr. Hyer, and both having drank freely, a scuffle ensued, and before long the "hero of a hundred fights" was stretched senseless on the floor, by the young athlete, and borne from the saloon by his friends. A great excitement ensued, which lasted for near a year, until the conclusion of the great fight between the two. Each of the combatants, during his training, gave two "sparring exhibitions," to crowded houses, including many distinguished gentlemen. Among the names chronicled in the report, we see that of Hon. John M. Botts, the candidate of the citizens of Triangle for the Presidency.

At last, after an intense excitement and a narrow escape from the authorities of Baltimore, the two champions fought on the 7th of February, 1849, for a stake of $10,000, at Rock Point, Md., on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, and Hyer was the victor after a severe contest of 17 minutes. Large sums of money changed hands throughout the Union, and so great was the excitement, that many very peaceable men did nothing but "talk fight." Both of the men were prosecuted by the authorities, but nothing came of it. Hyer is said to have acted very generously to Sullivan after his victory, furnishing him with funds to proceed to Havana to recruit. At all events, since that day they have been *fast* friends. Hyer opened a public-house and declared his intention of never fighting again, to which resolution he has rigidly adhered.

The discovery of gold in California opened a great field for the rascals, as well as the restless men of the country, and all the pugilists soon flocked there. But it was found that it was not safe to knock down a man who had a pistol about him, and so fire-arms and knives soon took the place of fists. It was here that John Morrissey first "distinguished" himself by a fight with Thompson, one of Hyer's trainers, and in which he came off victorious—by foul means it is charged. On his return to New-York, he fought Sullivan, in October, 1853, at Boston Corners, and, after thirty-seven rounds, by some hocus-pocus was declared the victor, although by far the worst off. Hereupon he became landlord of the notorious "Belle Union," in Leonard-street, a resort of the worst characters. His chief aim now was to fight Tom Hyer, and in every way, by insults and personal assaults, did he try to arouse the giant's ire. But it was in vain. Hyer was true to his resolution, and steadily refused to fight. Another person, however, took up the quarrel, and that was Wm. Poole, till then only known as a butcher and political fighter, having never, we believe, fought a regular ring fight. Quarreling one evening in July, 1854, at the City Hotel, they met next morning on the Amos-street Dock, and before long Poole had completely vanquished Morrissey. The contest between the parties, however, continued and ended, for the present, at least, in the terrible affray at Stanwix Hall. Of those engaged there, none were regular prize-fighters—they were all either gamblers, "kept men," runners, or of similar occupations.

We have thus given a brief, but authentic, sketch of the history of pugilism in the United States, and hope, sincerely, that it may never have to be continued. But still, we are not sure whether this manner of fighting is not preferable to the frequent use of fire-arms, except that the latter will rid us of a troublesome class more quickly. But again, it is easier to pull a trigger than to be a fighter, and the ranks can therefore more speedily be filled. As has been remarked, it is only a pity that those in the affray of the 24th of February did not follow the example of the cats of Kilkenny, and all kill each other, leaving only their tails behind them.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE

Visit to the Tombs.

The Legislative Police Committee, (Mr. Crosby being at a meeting of the Canal Board, and Mr. O'Keefe absent,) assembled at the Hall of the City Library yesterday morning, and after some delay, proceeded to the Tombs, to make a personal inspection of the method of record-keeping.

Justice Connolly was, at the time of their visit, on the Bench. He, with the Property Clerk, Mr. Nesbitt, at once produced their books of minutes and accounts, which were examined by the Committee, who ordered the production of such statistics as relate to matters subject to their supervision, to include a table of the number of arrests and commitments under the "Prohibitory Law," with the amount of fines paid at the bar. The various forms and precedents in use were also scrutinized. The Committee then made a tour of the various offices, and were shown the ancient records of crime under the "Court of Aldermen," dating back as far as December 14, 1759, at which time, to all appearance, summary and severe punishments were meted out to evil doers. One commitment, that of a man who, Dec. 12, 1793, stole three eggs, astonished the gentlemen, inasmuch as his reward was found in six months confinement in the City Prison.

The property room and its contents were then examined; the principal articles on hand consisted of 116 boxes cigars, of but questionable quality; three or four piles of books, of an obscene character; a piece of beaver cloth, waiting for a claimant; overshoes, common shawls, rusty guns, discolored colors, and other proceeds of crime not worth mentioning, and in many instances not worth claiming. Burglars' tools and rowdies' weapons were plentiful, and filled up the stock of unclaimed valuables.

The only statistics presented on the occasion were those of the cases sent to the Grand Jury during the year, as follows:

Felonies—January Term, 75; February, 76; March, 70; April, 104; May, 47; June, 36; July, 59; August, 63; September, 51; October, 80; November, 69; December, 41. Total, 810.

Assault and Battery—January term, 36; February, 48; March, 45; April, 51; May, 59; June, 32; July, 60; August, 33; September, 33; October, 58; November, 51; December, 10. Total, 563.

Felonies, 810; assault and battery, 563. Total, 1,373.

They then made the tour of the Prison, and Mr. Baker had, from personal experience, an opportunity of judging of the means afforded to the prisoners for communicating with their friends. As that gentleman was engaged in conversation outside the gates, being at the time unknown to the Deputy Keeper, a poor woman advanced and applied for permission to see Bridget Dowdy, her sister. The Deputy, in a harsh manner, asked her over and over again whom she wanted, and as frequently did the miserable creature reply and tell her tale, begging to be allowed in, but because she could not state in which cell the woman was confined, she was turned away. Mr. Baker at once ran round the desk and calling attention to the matter, caused a search to be made for the particulars of her case, which could not, however, be found, until he himself undertook the task, when, although it had previously been denied that the woman was locked up, he found the following entry: "Bridget Dowdy, cell 112. Justice Brennan, disorderly conduct, $300 bail." He then saw that a pass was furnished, and, in no set terms, lectured the keeper on his brutal conduct.

During the stay in prison the "Black Maria" arrived with seventeen prisoners from Jefferson Market Court, thus had the Commissioners an opportunity to see their treatment. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by one or two of the Members at the indiscriminate mixture of qualities of these untried offenders, and many suggestions were made for an improvement in the mode of conveyance which will probably meet with notice in the report.

The accommodations for lodgers and the temporary hospital, the witness room, and more than all, the cell wherein died the four prisoners some three years since, were critically examined, and the Commissioners then adjourned to meet this day and resume their investigations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Eggs—Perfumes—A Mare's Nest and an Altar.

There was a full attendance on Tuesday afternoon.

The usual requisitions were read and passed. The supplies of eatables were cut down to the proportionate quantity of the standard. The requisition in some instances was for more than could, in the opinion of the Board, be eaten. A hundred eggs for the Workhouse Hospital was thought too many. Seven hundred and fifty a week is allowed for Bellevue Hospital. "If any one dies," said Governor Duke, "and you deduct *one* egg, the Doctor will swear you have killed him; better put on the other egg."

Twenty-seven pounds of hay per day was thought too much for a horse that was allowed corn. That requisition was cut down one half. Ten pounds of hay was sufficient. The oats were also ordered to be reduced in quantity.

Some iron bedsteads are stated to be rusting in the possession of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Clerk was directed to apply for them at a reasonable price *on account*. [Laughter.]

Among the medical requisitions, twelve ounces of Prussic acid, and fifty pounds of Seidlitz mixtures, were thought to be mistakes. Among perfumes, a pound of oil of *lavender* is again, after a very few weeks, demanded. The prussic acid was altered from twelve to *six* ounces, and the fifty pounds of Seidlitz mixture reduced to five. The perfume passed without comment. Twelve dozen of water pails was reduced to four dozen, to be sent to the storekeeper at Blackwell's Island. Five bags of coffee and 1,050 eggs were ordered; the coffee being reduced from *fifteen* bags, demanded, to five. A heavy requisition for horses' feed was struck out—the number of cattle to be stated. Among perfumeries, one ounce "oleum neroli," was passed, and six pounds of sulphuric ether, which appears to be very freely used and often demanded.

The Committee of the Penitentiary offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a room be appropriated as a hospital for court prisoners, the said room to be constructed at an expense not exceeding $150, and that the communication of Dr. Sanger be referred to that Committee.

Adopted.

A communication on Gas was referred to the Committee on Gas.

Governor Smith then moved a long resolution directing the Warden of Randall's Island to remove the altar and other religious fixtures from the room over the cook-house, where the religious services of Catholic clergymen are conducted. A letter was read stating that Father Trowbridge officiated last Sunday.

Governor Smith thought this an innovation.

Governor West thought his colleague had found a mare's nest, and defended the altar. A general discussion ensued. After 3½ hours' debate the resolution was adopted.

Board of Education.

A communication from the Twelfth Ward, asking for an additional School on Ward's Island, was referred to the Committee on New Schools.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, relative to purchasing an additional lot and erecting a building thereon, was referred to Committee on Sites and School-houses.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of sundry appropriations—For Tutors' Salaries, $30,000; Free Academy, $3,500; $1,000 for Normal School; and $5,000 for Incidental Expenses of Ward Schools.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of appointing Miss Annie Bamman a teacher in the Normal School.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of a bill of Stillman, Allen & Co., $667.

Several reports were taken from the table, appropriating $8,100 for new school in Twelfth-street, Fifteenth Ward; also, $4,673 for new school in Twenty-eighth-street, Twentieth Ward; also, an extra appropriation for the new school-house in Thirty-seventh-street, amounting to $3,909.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of purchasing four lots of ground in Chrystie-street, owned by the Baptist Church, for a new school site.

[illegible] lation:

Whereas, The 5th Section of the Act of April 11, 1853, to amend the City and County of New-York, [illegible] of the general Act, in relation to Common Schools, [illegible] the payment of the actual expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Common Schools, in discharging the duties of the office; and, *Whereas*, The several acts since passed in relation to Common Schools in the City of New-York, amending or affecting said act, confer similar powers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Clerk furnish this Board at the next meeting, with a statement in writing, setting forth the amount of money paid by said Board to the Commissioners of Common Schools, or any of them, from its organization in 1842 to date, for expenses incurred in discharging the duties of the office, or under color of the same, to whom paid, and for what purpose, respectively.

After sundry unimportant matters, the Board adjourned.

The Turf for 1855.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, Dec. 12; match $1,000, mile heats, to wagons.

W. Whelan names b. g. *Jake Oakley*....... paid forfeit.
D. Pfeiffer names g. m. *Lady Suttor*....... paid forfeit.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Trotting—Know-Nothing and *Tacony*.

On Tuesday last upwards of one thousand spectators were on the track to witness the long pending race, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, for $2,000, between *Know-Nothing* of Philadelphia and *Tacony* of New-York. The race, for some time past, has excited much interest in New-York and elsewhere. *Know-Nothing* is a fine, muscular, and strong-built young horse, seven years of age, standing sixteen hands high; he took his exercise under the care of Hiram Woodruff, who brought him to the score in excellent condition. *Tacony* was trained at the Centreville, under the watchful eye of Warren Peabody, who also brought his horse to the score in good order, but the Course appeared too heavy, as he is a long strider, to contend against such a dangerous competitor as *Know-Nothing*. Nevertheless, his owner appeared quite sanguine of success. The betting was $100 to $60 on *Tacony*, at which odds a large amount of money was speculated. Precisely at 2 o'clock the competitors, attended by their respective trainers, made their appearance on the track.

First Heat.—After making two false moves they got off, *Tacony* with a slight lead, which he maintained for better than quarter of a mile. *Know-Nothing* slipped in front amidst the cheers of his friends, who betted even money on him. On finishing the mile he led the way by sixty yards, winning the heat in 2:40.

Second Heat.—*Know-Nothing* went in advance; this position he maintained throughout the mile. *Tacony* broke; he made a start, however, and struggled hard to catch his competitor. *Know-Nothing* had too much speed for him and won the heat easily in 2:39.

Third Heat.—*Know-Nothing* was the favorite; $100 to $10 was freely laid on him. *Tacony* improved his gait, but after turning the half mile pole for the last time round, the excitement was intense. *Know-Nothing* here put on the high pressure and left his opponent like an arrow, winning the heat and race by a score of yards, in 2:40½. The following is a correct table of the time.

Centreville Course, L. I., trotting, Tuesday, Dec. 11, match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff names b. g. *Know-Nothing*.......... 1 1 1
W. Peabody names r. g. *Tacony*.......... 2 2 2

Time.	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.
Quarter	39	39	39
Half mile	1:15	1:18	1:16
Mile	2:40	2:39	2:40½

THE SUMNER TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

Death of Wm. Sumner—Arrest of Coburn and Dalton on a Charge of Murder.

The Boston papers, of yesterday, contain full details of the Sumner affair, which has excited a high degree of interest. The circumstances of the case have been stated, but it is proper to recapitulate the leading facts, and for this purpose we copy the account given by the Boston *Advertiser* of yesterday:

Two daughters of Mr. John Gove are married to young men named Edward O. Coburn and Frank Dalton. These ladies contracted an intimacy, unknown to their husbands, with two young men named Josiah Porter and William Sumner. The acquaintance began in a confectionery saloon, and was cherished by appointments at similar places, walks upon the street, and other simple amusements. Some letters passed between the parties; but it does not appear that any criminal action took place. The acquaintance, however, came to the knowledge of the husbands, who were at once inflamed with jealousy.

On the 17th ult., young Porter received a note from Mrs. Coburn, begging him to call upon her at No. 84 Shawmut-avenue (her own house, where he had never been); adding, that her husband was absent. The request was urgent and Mr. Porter complied. On entering the house he was instantly seized by Coburn and his brother-in-law Dalton, who proceeded to assault him violently. On this occasion however, Porter escaped.

On the same day, about two hours later, as Sumner, in entire ignorance of the attack upon Porter, was discussing a cup of tea at a refreshment room before proceeding to take the cars for his residence in Milton, he was waited upon by Coburn and Dalton, both of whom were strangers to him, who informed him that Mrs. Dalton desired particularly to see him immediately at No. 84 Shawmut-avenue. Mr. Sumner replied that his acquaintance with Mrs. Dalton was very slight, but was persuaded to go with the parties to the house. Upon reaching the premises, Sumner was dragged into the cellar by the two husbands, and after being most unmercifully pounded was thrown out at the back door, whence he effected his escape over a fence, his assailants continuing their blows until the last moment, and finally made shift to reach his home in Milton. On Tuesday he died.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of murder, as follows:

"That the first cause of the death of Wm. Sumner was occasioned by blows and other injuries received from the hands of Francis Dalton and Edward O. Coburn, in the house No. 84 Shawmut-avenue, in the city of Boston, on the 17th day of November last."

After the verdict of the Jury had been rendered, Deputy-Chief Ham returned to the Chief's Office, in Boston, where Dalton and Coburn were awaiting his return, and announced to them the verdict. Both of them received the news very coolly, and showed no signs of fear or remorse. They were then committed to the Cambridge-street jail.

William Sumner, the deceased, is a son of Edward W. Sumner, a native of Milton, where he now resides. He was born Sept. 26, 1835, and was in his 21st year at the time of his death. He was considered, in all respects, a promising young man. After the assault, he appeared much depressed in mind, but avoided, as much as possible, any mention of the affair. At times he complained of pains in his head and chest, but endeavored to conceal his feelings as much as possible. His mental distress and physical weakness were observed by the family, and every effort used to alleviate both. On Thanksgiving Day, he attempted to play at foot-ball, and was seized with a choking in the throat, and obliged to desist. He then complained of a severe pain in his chest. A week ago last Saturday, his left eye, which then bore the marks of the blows given him by Dalton and Coburn, began to swell, and continued to grow worse. On the Tuesday following he began to complain of a soreness in the throat, and the family physician was called.

On Monday Dr. Miller, of Dorchester, was called in as a consulting physician, and after a careful examination of the patient it was thought that his condition was most dangerous, and every effort was made to save him, but it was too late. The delirium increased in its intensity until late Monday night, when the application of ice to the head caused it to subside, and the deceased sunk into a slumber, the first for nearly thirty-six hours, and never awoke again. His death was so calm and quiet that those who were watching at his bedside were hardly conscious of it; the event took place at five o'clock Tuesday morning.

In view of the public excitement connected with the deceased, it was deemed advisable to have a *post mortem* examination of the body. This was made by Drs. J. B. Jackson and Ainsworth, of Boston; Drs. Holmes and Ware, of Milton; and Drs. Miller and Spooner of Dorchester.

A report of the examination says: "The mark under the eye could not have been produced by exposure to the cold; it might have been caused by coming in contact with some hard substance. I saw to-day, in the *post mortem* examination of the body, a bruise on the top of the head, under the scalp; it looked like an old bruise; I saw no marks on the exterior of the neck. During my attendance upon him, I had some conversation with him, and remember that he told me that 'while they were pulling me into the cellar, I saw two men standing in the entry,' and that took all the courage from me. He did not mention the place meant by the cellar, as he knew that I was aware of the matter which had transpired. In my opinion, the inflammation and the fever, working upon a mind very much wrought up, produced delirium, which, acting upon a weakened system, led to his death. I do not think that the deceased would have had any inflammation of the eye, unless the eye had been struck previously; from my knowledge of the blow given, I have no doubt that it was the predisposing cause of the inflammation in the throat."

News from the Bahamas—Charge of Piracy Against the Wreckers of the Tribune Refuted.

We have received files of Nassau papers to the 24th of November. In the Bahama *Herald* of that date we find a refutation of the charges of robbery and piracy made against the wreckers who took some property from the American brig *Tribune*, which was lately cast away on the coast of Cuba. The *Herald* publishes several statements on the subject, made by the chief mate of the wrecked brig, and the masters of the sloop *Mary* and schooner *Sparrow*. These statements go to show that the wreckers went to work at the request of the mate of the *Tribune*, who, in his efforts to save the property, was only doing his duty and promoting the interests of all concerned. The Bahama *Herald* says: "Our wreckers are a useful class of men, who frequently confer signal benefits on commerce, and who have, from first to last, saved hundreds of their fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The wrecking system is well regulated by law, any violation of which would soon come under the notice of the authorities, and subject the offenders to very serious and disagreeable penalties."

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.

[illegible]

London, Friday, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

[illegible] The British public looks with intense anxiety for intelligence from America, about the effect the "seconding of British diplomacy by British men-of-war," had produced in the States. The city, blind to anything beyond their ledgers, and incapable to imagine that there are other considerations likewise besides commercial profit, to influence the resolutions of a nation, try to lull down their vision apprehensions, with the argument that a serious collision is on any account absolutely impossible with America, inasmuch as England is the indispensable market for American cotton [illegible] and [illegible] in urging that conjecture [illegible] about the issue.

The New-York *Herald*, received by the last mail, contains [illegible] preliminary remarks on the subject, [illegible] on indications gathered from a provincial paper here, the Hampshire *Telegraph*, I [illegible] accounted for the British maritime demonstration, by the allegation that the "American Government had replied to some communication made to them by the British Government, in a manner insulting to England in the highest degree." The *Herald* has been led to infer that the communication must have been a renewal in some shape of the tripartite overture about Cuba, and that Mr. MARCY seized the occasion for making a dashing war capital for the next Presidency, by sounding with a magniloquent blast the war trumpet about Cuba.

Upon this, the London *Times*, consistently with its hitherto pursued tactics, to put by all means the contention upon the back of the U. S. Government, did not fail to grasp with both hands at the *Herald*, and cried out, "There you have it, it is their fault, not ours," and complimented the *Herald* on the prudence with which it tempers the "evils and irregularities of a free Government," and hoped that the good sense of the American nation will not make itself subservient to the greed and selfishness of faction, by fastening a causeless quarrel upon a friendly and powerful State.

Now, I certainly admit, that it would be an act of lamentable imprudence on the part of the States to try to fasten a *causeless* quarrel on England; but in truth and conscience, I cannot see how in this emergency, any "fastening of whatever quarrel" can be laid at the charge of either the people or the Government of the United States.

So far as we know, it is not Mr. MARCY, but Lord PALMERSTON, who made a warlike demonstration in this case; and should I be answered in the words of FREDERICK THE GREAT, of Prussia, that, "He is not the aggressor who strikes the first blow, but he who rendered the blow necessary," and that it is the U. S. Government which rendered the blow necessary, by having addressed "communications to the British Government, insulting in the highest degree to the dignity of England;" then I can only say, that to the best of my knowledge, there is either misrepresentation or mistake in the statement.

I can give this at least as a positive fact, that the American Minister in London, on hearing of the orders given for strengthening the West India fleet, declared in the most positive manner, to several of his countrymen, who felt alarmed by the event, that he is perfectly at a loss to account for the fact, inasmuch as in his diplomatic communications with the British Government, not a word has of late occurred, either verbally or in writing, to provoke a quarrel, or cause offence on either side—that rather everything has passed in the most friendly and amiable manner between them. Therefore, so much at least I have reason to state for certain, that if Mr. MARCY has brought in to mount the horse of grandiloquence, (which he sometimes likes to do, without intending anything serious by it,) and used insulting words towards England, it must have been by some unknown channel, as in the ordinary course of diplomatic communication nothing of the kind did happen to occur.

Besides, the London *Times* is subject to frequent oblivion in this matter. In the first case, it did not substantiate the necessity of the maritime demonstration by an insult received from the American Government; instead, rather, of too presumptuous daring, it accused them of weakness, indolence, nay, absolute nonentity. They are, in the opinion of the *Times*, such daring old women, such good-for-nothing creatures, that the English Government feels obliged to do work for them, and send men-of-war to intercept intended filibustering expeditions on Ireland.

It is but eight days later that the *Times*, dragging this piece, came out with the charge of insult to the dignity of England. But on what subject had this insult been received? To hear the *Times*, it is on the recruiting subject. If such were the case, I could well understand the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, the furnishing of Mr. BUCHANAN his passport, a demand of retractation, or a declaration of war—but I could not understand the logic of receiving the insult by sending three or four armed ships more to the British West India Station. That's absolute nonsense, in my opinion. The more so, as I cannot bring my reason to imagine a possible link of connection between the dispatch of those ships and the recruiting business, inasmuch as those ships can in no imaginable way, either stop the prosecution of the recruiting agents, dampen the "bellicose spirit of indomitably [illegible] Mr. CUSHING," (poor Mr. CUSHING! what a "matador" was lying hid in his gallant breast—just think of it!) or better the position of Mr. CRAMPTON at Washington—quite the reverse, I should imagine.

And really it is striking, that on the one hand the *Herald*, there on the spot, with a correspondent at Washington, could not come to the idea that the insult was connected with the recruitment, and having to think of something else, imagined that it is "Cuba." On the other hand, look to the London *Times*, how they are glad to have something to cling to for excuse. So they cling to the explanation of the *Herald*. But the explanation of the *Herald* is not the recruiting business, but the "Cuban imbroglio."

I, however, say it is not Cuba—just as it is neither Ireland nor recruitment. I informed you already that the British Government gave the most positive assurance that no agreement of this nature has been come to of late with Spain. In further confirmation, I will mention two facts. 1st, that the financial statement has been presented by the Spanish Government to the Cortes, without the slightest indication of any such item, as the participation in the Eastern War would needs require. 2d, that if any like stipulation would have been come to, France would needs be a party to its execution, likewise; whereas, it is a fact that the Moniteur has most formally disavowed any intention on the part of BONAPARTE to send ships to the West Indies.

No, it is not Cuba. Either the British men-of-war are meant, not to vindicate an insult, but rather to get up a contest, (in which case England is made an unconscious tool for some foreign design,) or else you may soon hear something about Ruatan, Bay Islands, Truxillos, and Greytowns. Lord PALMERSTON was very bellicose on such matters some four years ago. However, the first explanation appears to me the more probable.

I, nevertheless, desire clearly to establish this: That knows no politics about who is in the right, America or England, inasmuch as I do absolutely not know what is the real point in dispute. I only insist on the statement, that the matter is not such as they pretend it to be. Here the Government shrouds the affair in deliberate mysteriousness, consequently public opinion cannot interfere, neither as a check, if the Government be wrong, nor as a support if it be right. America, with its institutions, is in happier circumstances. Their constitutional life, at least, is a reality. Yours be, therefore, the task to supply light in this darkness.

Clouds are gathering on the British horizon from more than one quarter. Some are fraught with danger; others with humiliation—with difficulties all.

I have positive information that LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had determined imperatively to insist on the expulsion of political refugees from England. He is perfectly conscious of the advantages of his position; and knows that the British Government is too much in fear of him, as that they could dare to refuse him anything. I apprehend Lord PALMERSTON will make a good mien to a bad game, and introduce the Alien Bill to Parliament. The thing is, however, too odious not to require a little stratagem. The excitement about the PYAT letter is cleverly revived from time to time. They are, of course, sufficiently dull not to see that the particular case of three French refugees is one thing, and the right of asylum is another thing. Thus it comes to pass, that whenever the Anti-Alien Bill agitation bids fair to rise in importance, the PYAT letter is again brought in to stay the current. The Government, however, is afraid of the Parliamentary opposition, mustering first-rate debaters in its ranks, and the question is under serious consideration, whether a dissolution were not advisable, inasmuch as they hope that the awe in which the country stands of BONAPARTE will help them to throw out the uncomfortable elements from Parliament. However this be, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will introduce, and will carry the Alien Bill. I think it due to the sense of personal dignity to remain passive and silent on the subject. Let England do as she likes. No fault ever escaped punishment; this one certainly will not.

In the meantime Austria, even Austria, dares to insult England. You will see from the papers the case of Col. TUR:—an English officer, on special duty, arrested, stripped of the English uniform and carried to prison by the Austrians—not on Austrian but on Turkish territory—in Wallachia; because TUR is a native of Hungary, and, faithful to the duties of a citizen and obedient to the command of his National Government, he had, in 1849, fought in Italy against the aggressor of his own country. Consul COLQUHOUN, at Bucharest, did protest against the infamous insolence of the Austrian General, (formerly the preceptor of FRANCIS JOSEPH.) But what does Austria care about a protest in the name of that fear-ridden England, which, for more than two years, sacrificed everything to considerations for her! INGRAHAM, in the place of COLQUHOUN, would have placed himself at the head of a patrol of Wallachian militia, and, with the flag of England in his hand, would have challenged CORONINI to fire at him, while he throws the protecting folds of the Union Jack over the insulted English uniform. He would have done it—no doubt of it.

I, however, think the British Government will make some genteel remonstrances, and will contrive to release TUR by the promise of an alien bill—equivalent to *our* expulsion. Who would stay under an alien bill, and cowardly submit to conditions which the English Government, bound in allegiance to foreign despots, may choose to dictate for granting, as an arbitrary favor, that which is a right of humanity, sanctioned by the English Constitution?

Count ZAMOISKY, and nephew of Prince CZARTORISKY, and Commander of the "Cossack Legion," has succeeded in putting his legion in English pay. England grasps at recruits everywhere, though she is not sufficiently either respected or feared to guarantee the English uniform from being insulted, even by Austria. ZAMOISKY announced the fact (in a Polish meeting here) to his countrymen, inviting them to enlist. But in answer to a pertinent inquiry, he declared that he could hold out to them no hope that the legion will be made use of in Poland or for Poland. They must look for reward "beyond the grave, as he himself does." A sad prospect; not very inviting to be sure. Misery, bordering on starvation, has persuaded fifteen out of five hundred Poles here to accept his offer. Pay for the officers, as that of France; for the soldiers, as that of Turkey, (about one dollar and a half per month, I think.)

The moral of the strain is, that no Polish campaign is in contemplation. And the moral of this moral is, that whatever boast be made of CANROBERT's brilliant reception at Stockholm, I cannot think the alliance of Sweden possible without a Polish campaign.

I have the most positive information that the French and the English are on the worst possible terms in the Crimea. Neither men nor officers cultivate familiar intercourse. The French treat the English with supercilious haughtiness since the Redan affair, just as the English have treated the Turks from the beginning.

The campaign is positively over in the Crimea. Eleven thousand men of the Imperial Guard, with a large number of artillery and *genie*, came home—arrived already at Marseilles. *Twenty thousand men more are expected, and no orders given to replace them.*

Russia has succeeded to make a loan—at Berlin. No foreign loan has ever yet been negotiated at Berlin, as far as I know. KOSSUTH.

Startling Frequency of Robbery and Murder in Southern Kentucky.

The Glasgow, Ky., correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing on the 7th instant, says:

"On last Friday night another and a highway robbery was committed three miles from this place. It seems that one JAMES R. DEARING came to town, and being suspected of coming to town to collect some money, he was waylaid; taken from his horse; his hands tied with the hitch-rein of the bridle; himself abused and beaten, and his money taken.

His cries for assistance were responded to by his neighbor WM. WHEELER, who, with some of his servants, came to the rescue. He was found in a very critical condition—the perpetrators of the atrocious deed having fled. They have not been heard of or seen since.

Mr. DEARING had about his person $7 50, seven of which they succeeded in getting. So much of case No. 1.

An old man in Allen was visited a few nights since by two men requesting to stay all night. They were on foot. The next morning they proffered to pay their bill, but the old man regarding them as poor men, nobly refused anything. They would not leave, however, without his receiving remuneration for his trouble, and the old man at last consenting to receiving 50 cents, they offered a $10 bill in the way of change. Observing where he went to get the change, they returned after night had veiled everything in darkness, and succeeded in procuring every cent the old man had—some $150. Thus ends case No. 2.

In Allen, last week, an old man was visited by some robbers. Himself and two ladies in the house were tied and $450 stolen.

They remained tied for near 12 hours, when assistance timely came to hand. The old gentleman, I have since heard, gave pursuit, and overtaking and recognising one of the men, after a few brief interrogations, shot him upon the spot. This closes case No. 3.

Mr. DEARING's grocery was forcibly entered a few evenings since, the house ransacked for the one thing needful, and, failing to get it, "they let loose" some of the whisky-cocks, and the floor was saturated with wines, whiskys, &c.

No. 4.—Last though not least in the catalogue of diabolical acts, must be recorded the daring act of some clandestines to forcibly enter our Post-Office. Mr. JAMES MURRELL, the Post-Office clerk, was aroused from his slumbers by their approach, and giving the alarm, forced them, through fear, precipitately to retreat. This, the 5th case, closes the record."

Appointments by the President.

JAMES DUNLOP, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for said District.

WILLIAM M. MERRICK, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of the said District, in the place of JAMES DUNLOP.

JOHN R. PARHAM to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Columbia, in the State of Mississippi, under the authority given in the act approved March 3, 1855.

JOHN R. PARHAM, Surveyor of the Customs at Columbus, in the State of Mississippi.

ANOTHER MURDER IN SAVANNAH.—About 11 o'clock last night, a difficulty occurred in a house at the lower end of South Broad-street, between WM. HODGES and BERNARD FLANNAGAN, which resulted in the death of the former. It seems that the parties were engaged in a fight at the time, when FLANNAGAN stabbed HODGES under the left shoulder, the knife passing through the lungs and coming out at the left breast. HODGES died about 1 o'clock this morning. FLANNAGAN was arrested and lodged in jail. The deceased was a young man about 24 years of age, and was but recently married.—*Savannah Republican, Dec. 4.*

☞ The following gentlemen recently examined for admission to the bar, were, on Monday, admitted Counselors for this State:

Samuel Boardman, John Clark, Levy Cohen, Henry De Peyster, J. J. Dygert, William Farley, Alexander Gardiner, Adam S. Hill, T. Walter Jackson, William P. Johnson, Luke A. Lockwood, James T. Jenkins, Edward R. Norton, Thos. McMahon Washington, T. Nichols, P. Harwood Vernon, James Ward Smith, George M. Lee.

VERY INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Present Aspect and Future Prospects of the Republic.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

Personal Sketches of General Walker and his Friends.

A VISIT TO THE FIRST BATTLE GROUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As Central America seems to occupy the attention of the statesmen of the United States and Europe at the present time, and news from there is looked for with interest by the public generally, I beg to intrude upon your columns the following letter:

POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

Nicaragua, after a civil war of thirty-two years, is at length at peace. Its inhabitants, who from their cradle had been taught to expect a cruel death at the hands of the opposing factions when opportunity offered; educated amid the horrors of a cruel and exterminating revolution, and tutored by their sires to show no mercy to the wearer of the red or white badge, as the case might be—even though he were a brother, as too often happened—have, in two short months, by the strong will and almost superhuman efforts of a few brave men, been taught that war and rapine must cease, and that instead of marching again to battle, they must start on the march of civilization and progress. However difficult it may be for those who, since their strength admitted of their carrying a musket, have never done aught else—to turn their attention to the development of the boundless resources of the Eden of the world, nevertheless, under the skillful supervision of American tact and experience, their services will be valuable in the different departments of agriculture and mining; and though it may require years to bring them to that social state necessary to their happiness and prosperity as a people, there is not the slightest doubt that the change, so ably and suddenly commenced, will be lasting and effective. Since the formation of the new Government and the signing of the Treaty by the belligerent parties, everything has gone on smoothly as a marriage-bell. The *haciendas* that for years had been left to ruin and decay, are again inhabited. Husbands and fathers, sons and brothers, have returned to their families, and the stores that for years had been stowed away from the hands of marauders, to moulder and rot, amid the crumbling ruins of bombarded cities, are brought forth and exposed for sale in the different market-places. Life is again held valuable, and infringements of the laws of the State punished as they deserve. Peace reigns throughout the land; the barricades and fortifications are torn down; the guns spiked, and now, instead yoking oxen to drag the loud-mouthed messengers of destruction and death to the battle-ground, their carriages are used for the conveyance of produce and merchandise through the country. The Ministry has been selected with the greatest care, and with a view to the satisfaction of all. Its head, President RIVAS, has always been looked upon by both parties as well qualified to discharge the duties of that office to their satisfaction, and his appointment, according to treaty, has resulted in establishing the confidence so anxiously wished for by the originators of the happy change. Among the most important movements of the Government is the formation of a Rate of Tariff and a Bonded Warehouse, from the department of Col. FRENCH, as Minister of Hacienda; the rates are 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods entered, with the exception of scientific and farming implements, agricultural stock, seeds, &c. They have also created a Colonization Office. The decree offers to each single settler two hundred and fifty acres of land, and to married settlers three hundred and fifty, with every facility to their permanent settlement. Does not this speak voluminous of the intention of the present Government of Nicaragua to raise Central America to a proud position among the Nations of the earth? And in advance of this, it may be well to state, that the Governments of Honduras and San Salvador have made overtures to the Government of Nicaragua, desiring that the three States be joined together in a Republican Confederation, Nicaragua taking the lead, and giving General WALKER, as Commander-in-Chief of the Union, the moneys and munitions of the different States for the furtherance of the cause of Republicanism and civilization.

RESOURCES OF NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua, great in its geographical position as the medium through which must pass the treasures of the Indies and the manufactures of Europe and the United States, to supply the increasing demand of Asia, possesses all the requirements necessary to fit her for so great a commercial nucleus. Famed for the fertility of its soil, the balmy purity of its air, and supplied with every luxury necessary for the table, its scenery varied and beautiful, Nature has shed on it its choicest gifts.

Nicaragua has a territory of 60,000 square miles—equal to five-sevenths of the Eastern division of the United States. Its agricultural resources are unsurpassed by any country in the world—its soil will produce three crops per annum—and there is no vegetable or fruit that will not find a congenial soil for its culture. Tobacco, wheat, coffee, corn, cotton, indigo, cocoa, sugar, rice, beans, &c.; and the finest tropical fruits adorn its hill-sides and plains, and grow in wild luxuriance throughout the length and breadth of the land. The country is studded with beautiful lakes and rivulets, giving every facility for irrigation, if necessary. Its grasses are more nutritious than any other on the face of the earth, and game roams in abundance throughout its shady forests of Brazil and orange trees. Its waters abound with the finny creation—and the mossy banks are carpeted with the most beautiful wild flowers.

THE MINES OF NICARAGUA.

Its mineral resources are unbounded. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, saltpetre, sulphur, and copperas, run in rich veins through its lofty mountain ranges; and only require the energy and capital of men of talent and experience to lay open to the light the enormous treasures of its valleys and hill-tops. At the distance of about two and a half leagues from Ocotal, on the main road to Jalapa, are the ravines of Chachaguas, numbering about fifteen, which some sixty years ago had been worked by the natives, and proved to be very rich, they, at that time, using nothing but a wooden dish for washing, making two and three ounces a day each. On the same road, four leagues from Ocotal, are the ravines of Sabamapi, yielding gold in large quantities, of a superior quality. In the valley of Arrayan are very rich gold washings. The ravines of Lernes have also proved very fine. Limow, sixteen leagues from Ocotal, is celebrated for its rich silver, iron, and copper mines. The mines of Macuelisisto, Sta Albino, Tirado, Quitabie, Chaguite, Pealilos, Quebrachos, Javonera, and a hundred others, abound with gold and silver. In the Valley of Arrayan, alone, are twenty-one gold-bearing streams and ten placers. The extent of the quartz mines of Nicaragua have never yet been ascertained. From Point Balis, running an easterly course 170 leagues, and from said Point running south and southeast fifty leagues, as far as Segovia, and from thence running a course to the source of the River San Juan in the Lake of Granada, 70 leagues, and ranging through to Costa Rica and Chontales, are mountain ranges said to possess, in every direction, gold-bearing quartz. The District of Chontales has been better explored than any other portion of the mining region, and several companies are now preparing to open their different leads in that District, among whom are Mr. H. T. CLAY, lately arrived in Nicaragua from New-York. Don FERMIN FERRER, Minister of Public Credit of the Government of Nicaragua, possesses mines known by the name of "Dulce Nombre," in Tigre Mountain; and "Casmateo," in the same vicinity; and in the Haciendas of San Eusabius; and Hato Grande, and San Juan, in Juiguepha; all in the District of Chontales. These mines have been thoroughly explored, and proved to be very rich—Don FERMIN FERRER, having extracted six thousand dollars, in two days, from the Hacienda of San Eusabius, without assistance or the application of machinery of any kind.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The progress of civilization, commerce, good feeling and peace, is unprecedented in the history of the world. Since the signing of the treaty of peace and the meeting of the opposing armies in the Plaza of Granada, not a single rencontre has occurred between those contending parties who had believed that to meet each other on amicable terms was to sell their birthright and to brand themselves with disgrace among their party. Now, mingling together, all wearing the same badge of peace and harmony, they march to the house of God, and in unison lift up their prayers to the Throne of Grace, begging for a continuance of the blessings lately shed on their benighted and war-devastated land. Previous to the entrance of Gen. WALKER and his gallant band into Granada, the ears of the populace were continually assailed from the pulpits and camping grounds, with tales and prophecies of the depredations and enormities to be committed by them should they ever be allowed to enter their city. Their houses were to have been torn and burned down, their churches despoiled of their altars and relics, their women offered up to the brutality of a *piratical mob*, and life set at nought amid the ruin and devastation they were to have perpetrated. But a happy disappointment awaited the Granadenos. WALKER's battalion, after the taking of the city, gave its entire attention to the protection of the lives and property of the populace, and—unprecedented in the annals of warfare—not a single instance of unnecessary violence or outrage occurred after the capture. Everything beneficial to the country seems to be progressing; the ox goad replaces the bayonet, and the sickle the sabre. You can now travel through the country without meeting bands of marauding soldiers or guerrillas, and in every direction you may witness signs of improvement, either on the part of the Government or the native cultivators. Soldiers have been disbanded and sent out in all quarters to improve and make good the roads that had not been traveled on for years, and the barges and schooners that had been lying withering on the beaches, are again plying the beauteous lakes, furnishing produce from the different islands that besprinkle the waters of Nicaragua, to the market towns and points of consumption and traffic.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF GENERAL WALKER.

Gen. WM. WALKER, after experiencing many disappointments, and suffering more hardships in South California than would have deterred any other man from venturing on such another expedition, sailed for Nicaragua, where he had been invited by a party long struggling for liberty, in the brig *Vesta*, on the 4th of May, having but sixty-two men under his command. He arrived in Realejo in June, himself and men in an almost destitute state, and from that time till his capture of Granada, his campaign was one of hard trials and disappointments. At some future day, when the historian will record the deeds of WALKER and his little band in Nicaragua, the world will be astounded at the energy, heroism and generalship displayed throughout his whole course of action. His kindness to his men was only equaled by his stern sense of justice. He endeared himself to them by his courage and kindness, and none dare do what he would not. General WALKER has reaped the reward of merit; he has created for himself a position that the most ambitious might aspire to; he is loved and revered by all, and in him do the Nicaraguans place their hope and confidence. Well may he be compared with LAFAYETTE, and as as long as Nicaragua contains an inhabitant on its shores, so long will the name of WALKER be engraven on his memory by his ancestors as the savior of his country.

SKETCH OF COL. P. H. FRENCH.

At the time of the formation of the present Government the Treasury was found to have been entirely drained by the former party for the support of their troops and carrying on the war. To remedy this evil, and make immediate provision for present use, it fell to the lot of Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, as Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War. The public generally, though all being well acquainted with the indomitable perseverance and financial ability of the Colonel, did not believe that he could so promptly and efficiently produce the aid that was required to bring the Government through the difficulties in which it was involved. But, as if he possessed the magic wand, or the Cave of Sesame, his assistance was immediate, and the Treasury supplied with the requisite funds forty-eight hours after his installment in office. The arduous duties of his position—Minister of Hacienda—controlling the internal affairs of the whole State—brought on a serious illness, which threatened the Colonel's life, and by the advice of his physicians he resigned his office to the Government. On the evening of his resignation, which occurred on the 23d of November, he was waited upon by the Cabinet Ministers, who tendered to him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with extraordinary powers, which, at their earnest solicitation, he accepted, there being matters of great moment pending between the two Governments, and which he alone was thought competent to arrange. Col. FRENCH is now in this city *en route* to Washington. He carries with him some beautiful specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the districts of Chontales and Segovia, and some placer gold from Sta. Albino. He has also samples of native tobacco, coffee, &c.

THE U. S. MINISTER AT GRANADA.

The course of conduct adopted by Col. WHEELER, Minister of the United States at Granada, will no doubt, as it should, meet with the entire sanction and approval of his Government. Up to the time of the signing of the Treaty, he had never interfered with either party, but on the establishing of the present Government, founded, as it is, on so firm and liberal a basis, he came forward, and in the name of the United States of America, acknowledged the then existing Government of Nicaragua as *bona fide*. [The speech of Colonel WHEELER, on this occasion, and the reply of President RIVAS, have already been published in the DAILY TIMES.]

HEALTHY CLIMATE.

The climate of Nicaragua cannot be excelled. There is little or no use for doctors. Since the arrival of WALKER's battalion in Nicaragua, but one man has died from natural causes. Three months in the year we have slight rains—October, November and December; and this is the only season in which sickness exists; the principal being *calepthura*, or dry fever, which never proves fatal.

IMMIGRATION AND RECRUITS.

Immigration is rapidly on the increase. There are now in Granada three hundred Americans, and, if I may judge from the advantages offered by the Colonization Decree, the influx of population will exceed that of California in its palmiest days. The Government intends increasing the standing army of Nicaragua to 2,500 men, each of whom will receive twenty-five dollars per month, rations, clothing and five hundred acres of land.

VISIT TO RIVAS—THE BATTLE GROUND.

I left Granada on the evening of the 28th of November, on one of the lake schooners, in company with Col. FRENCH, Capt. WILLIAMSON, Col. FISHER, Hon. GEORGE H. CAMPBELL, Mr. VAN DYKE, Mr. H. T. CLAY, and others, and arrived in Virgin Bay the following evening. On the following morning, the 30th, we started for Rivas, passing through the village of St. George, which contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and a very large church on the Plaza. The church contains eight altars, beautifully carved, and the village, as far as tasteful arrangement is concerned, surpasses anything I have seen in Nicaragua. Two miles from St. George, inland, is Rivas—Rivas the ever-to-be-remembered first battle-ground of WALKER and his brave men, as it was the great and first battle-ground of the original conqueror of Nicaragua, GIL GONZALES DE AVILA, in 1522. Rivas has been, originally, an extensive city, and at one time the most influential in Nicaragua. The department of Rivas, in the memory of some of its inhabitants now living, has paid seventy thousand dollars per annum church taxes, and the present year they were sold to the highest bidder at seven thousand dollars, the church claiming one-tenth of the produce raised, and selling its claim to the highest bidder for cash, leaving the purchaser to collect its share. In the plaza they have been building a church for the past fourteen years, which, when finished, will equal that of Leon; it is 320 feet by 120; its walls being four feet thick. We visited the battle-ground, and examined, minutely, the scene of action. Everything about the locality indicated a terrible struggle. In one house were pent up sixty brave men, opposed to an attacking force of eight hundred. Of those eight hundred, in six hours' siege, one hundred and twelve bit the dust. Every window, door and crevice was pierced with bullets, and we tired counting the number fired into one room, in which were General WALKER and a few of his men. When they retreated they left behind them their dead and wounded, whom they were unable to carry through the murderous fire that opposed their retreat. Those that were still living were immediately slaughtered by the enemy, and, with their comrades in death, were laid upon the fire and burned (as they intended) as a warning to others. But their burning bodies ascended as incense to the God of Liberty, and from that moment the star of the Legitimist Party had set in Central America, and WALKER's progress was one of triumph and victory.

GATHERING THE BONES OF MURDERED COMRADES.

We gathered together the charred and crumbling bones of the departed heroes, which were left for safe keeping by Col. FRENCH with the Transit Company, till a fitting opportunity offers to bury them with due solemnity, and raise a monument to their memory on the spot of their sacrifice.

KINNEY AND WALKER.

It has been currently reported throughout the United States by newspaper paragraphists and others who have not taken the trouble to investigate the matter, that Gen. WALKER was connected with Mr. KINNEY, and that they were cooperating together for the same end. Now this is not so. Gen. WALKER never saw Mr. KINNEY, nor did he ever correspond with him, and their objects have been widely different. Gen. WALKER went to Nicaragua as an emancipator and public benefactor. Mr. KINNEY went as a speculator and jobber. As to the latter party, his race is about run. He sent up to Granada, hoping to curry favor, his *colonizing subjects* to serve under Gen. WALKER, but the General positively refused their services as a body coming from such a source, and they were accordingly disbanded; and Mr. KINNEY is now on his oars, no more a Governor, and not knowing in which direction to steer to escape the wreck he has so foolishly brought upon his shoulders.

While I remain in New-York, any information the TIMES or the public may require, regarding the resources of Nicaragua, I will be happy to furnish, as far as my knowledge extends.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1855. JOSEPH K. MALE.

THE VOLCANOES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Account of a Visit to the Volcano of Kilauea.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HONOLULU, S. I., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

I send you the following account of an excursion to the great Volcano of Kilauea which you are at liberty to publish, if you think it would be sufficiently interesting to the readers of your valuable journal.

The mountain of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, is 14,000 feet in height. On the side of this mountain, 4,000 feet above its base, is the Volcano of Kilauea. The vast quantities of lava, ejected from it for centuries past, have formed a broad plateau, which extends, with a slight declination, for twenty miles towards the sea, so that the approach to the volcano is over a very gradually ascending grade—indeed, in the immediate vicinity of the crater, there is scarcely any ascent at all, and one finds himself upon its very brink with little or no warning of its proximity.

We left Honolulu on the evening of Sept. 4, in the steamer *Kalama*, chartered for the excursion, and after touching at sundry places on the Islands of Maui and Hawaii, we finally arrived and disembarked at Hilo—called, on some maps, Byron's Bay—on the 7th, at noon. The appearance of the landscape, for twenty miles before we came to Hilo, was very picturesque. The shore is a bold ledge of rocks more than a hundred feet in height, over whose sides come rushing a great many small streams, forming cascades, some of which are very beautiful. The land slopes gradually upward from the shore for many miles, and is covered with trees and shrubs, with here and there a plantation of sugar cane, and a cluster of grass houses, presenting altogether, a most luxurious appearance, when viewed from the deck of a steamer.

We left Hilo on the morning of Sept. 8,—our party consisting of eleven gentlemen, among whom were Mr. GREGG, United States Commissioner, and Rev. S. C. DAMON, and we were attended by fifteen servants who carried our provisions, extra clothing, etc., etc. Our cavalcade presented a most *bizarre* appearance, dressed as we were, in red and blue shirts, instead of coats, and leggins, and sombreros, of all shapes and colors,—some mounted on horses, not too gentle,—some on donkeys just the reverse, and surrounded by about fifty natives, running hither and thither, tightening a girth, or mending a strap, and all jabbering their Kanaka, or shouting with laughter.

Our journey was over a rough and scraggy road, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were glad to come upon the so-called half-way house, having accomplished eighteen miles, and made ourselves and horses quite tired. This house, which is built of grass, is simply one large room with a fire-place in the centre; the roof being high and thatched with straw, the smoke from the fire easily found egress, and gave us no trouble. Being amply provisioned we had a dinner prepared at 6 o'clock—we keep fashionable hours—that would have done credit to your best restaurants.

Our table was a large, new mat, spread upon the ground, and we ate reclining in true old Eastern style. The house was well supplied with mats, which we used for chairs, table and beds.

The next day being Sunday, we remained at our encampment—(traveling on the Sabbath is strictly forbidden here)—and in the morning listened to a very good discourse from Rev. S. C. DAMON, who is chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel at Honolulu, and it seemed quite homelike when we all joined in singing "Old Hundred." In the evening the servants had a service in their own language, and seemed very devout. Early on Monday morning we were astir, and after four hours' riding, found ourselves suddenly upon the edge of the "old crater," as it is called, which is fifteen miles in circumference. Clambering down the side about a thousand feet, we came to a vast sea of black lava which had cooled and hardened in the form of waves and hillocks and peaks, with here and there a yawning fissure, over which we could scarcely leap, and from which rose gas and smoke, which were almost stifling. When we had advanced in this way about three miles, the scene became truly appalling, for we were surrounded by clouds of smoke and steam, emitted by the seams around and beneath our feet, and we could scarcely breathe some of the time. At length, after toiling a long distance, in this way, we came to the part of the volcano, now in a state of eruption, and found ourselves standing upon the edge of a burning lake, a mile in circumference, and filled with molten lava. This glowing lake of liquid fire was boiling and rolling, heaving and surging, roaring and hissing in never-ceasing commotion—now spouting up a huge column of lava—now belching forth clouds of smoke and sulphurous gas. Indeed, it was a scene that passes all description, and might well terrify the stoutest heart. Surely here is "a lake that burneth with fire and brimstone." There is a curious phenomenon noticeable here, which, if I mistake not, occurs at no other volcano. Small jets of lava are thrown up with great force, and then blown by a strong wind, into the finest threads, which sail away to the edges of the crater, and collect in considerable quantities, upon the sides of the surrounding rocks. This vitreous floss very nearly resembles tow in appearance, and is as soft to the touch. It is called Pali's hair—Pali being the goddess, which, according to native mythology, dwells in this volcano—and here I will relate a little of the legendary lore which obtains in this part of the world. The Goddess Pali, the reigning deity of this Island, was married, long time ago, but finding afterward, that she was not supremely happy—doubtless owing to some little family jars—she became *hooheo*, or angry, and separated from her husband, giving him the mountain of Mauna Kea, for his dwelling place, and reserving Mauna Loa for her own. She agreed that the lava from her volcano should never overflow Mauna Kea—which it is little likely to do, Mauna Kea being 15,000 feet high. Whenever the volcano is in an active state, the natives say, Pali is *hooheo roa*, (very angry,) and in the olden time it was their custom to offer sacrifices to appease her wrath. Even now, the oldest of them sometimes practice this rite. A few days before our arrival, a very aged native, of venerable appearance, with hair as white as snow, came from a distant part of the Island, to perform this sacrifice, and for the purpose, brought a pig, cooked whole. With much difficulty and danger—his limbs scarce able to support him—he reached the edge of the burning crater, and kneeling down, with his face toward the glowing caldron, and his long silvery locks streaming in the wind—amid the smoke and stifling vapor, while the roaring and rumbling from beneath seemed to add an unearthly solemnity to the scene, he offered up his earnest prayer to his mighty and terrible deity, and then cast his oblation into the fiery lake below.

As I listened to the recital of this occurrence, detailed by one of the natives, (while we were sitting around our camp fire,) with all the eloquence which they possess in such large measure, I was thrilled with interest, and to my imagination no scene could be presented which would afford better materials for a painter for a grand and interesting picture. The sincerity of that old man—into whose darkened mind scarce a shadow of a ray of light and truth had ever penetrated, who had thus forced his perilous way into that place so fraught with danger, and bowed himself to worship, even in the very presence of that enraged and awful Deity, whose wrathful mutterings made the mountain to tremble and quake, and whose breath was a flame of fire—would put to shame the devotion of many an enlightened Christian in your most favored land. After leaving this burning lake, we went to a small cone which we saw in the distance belching out smoke and steam, and when we reached its summit and looked down into it, we involuntarily jumped back. About fifty feet below us was a river of lava running with great velocity, while the place on which we were standing was intensely hot, and seemed nearly to crumble off into the fiery abyss below.

Our next visit was to a larger crater, very difficult of access, and having attained the brink, we beheld a sight that might cause the boldest to tremble. A vast river of lava was rushing in a mighty, angry torrent, over some obstruction, so that there was, or seemed to be, a fall of several feet, causing the ground to tremble beneath our feet, and filling our ears with a great roaring, rumbling sound, such as we had never before heard. This place—like ten thousand furnaces, hotter and fiercer than Nebuchadnezzar's, burning below us—seemed, indeed, "L'inferno," and had his Satanic Majesty, then and there, surrounded by his myriad host of friends, been holding high revel, he could scarcely have produced such a combination of strange and diabolical sounds. Our position being one of imminent danger, we were not indisposed to hasten our departure. We spent the night in a hut on the edge of the old crater, but we were not disposed to sleep much—the sight we beheld after night shut in was too intensely attractive. The effect of the glare of light, flashing continually from twenty different places upon the thick darkness around, accompanied by the confused groaning and sighing of the laboring mountain, was, if possible, more unearthly and fascinating than that produced upon us in the day time.

The next morning we turned our faces homeward, and, descending slowly, passed that night at the half-way house, and the following day reached Hilo, and embarked for Honolulu, where we arrived without casualty or incident worthy of notice, on the morning of the 15th, and feeling well repaid for the time and trouble we had taken to visit the great Volcano of Kilauea. LOUIS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Personal Taxes—An Ingenious Dodge to Raise the Wind.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen held a second session on Tuesday afternoon, at the Tax Commissioners' Office, to hear statements of parties why taxes severally assessed on their personal property should not be paid. Aldermen [illegible] (Chairman) and CHRISTIE were present, as also Messrs. ALLEN and PURSER, Tax Commissioners.

The number in attendance desiring remission of their taxes, comprised, as on the previous occasion, a formidable retinue, and were made up of equally heterogeneous materials—the "foreign element" continuing to enjoy a glorious ascendancy. Some twenty-five cases were heard by the Committee. In only a few, however, the Committee announced their decision. Those announced, for the most part, were favorable, and referred to cases wherein the statements submitted left no question of the justness of release from taxation as claimed. A few cases, from some informality in the mode of their presentation, were directed to lay over. Two cases—that of the Australian Steamship Company, and the tax for 1854 upon the store of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., in Broadway, which was burned down during the year, and no deduction made in the assessment—being judged by the Committee to demand more extended examination and investigation, were deferred.

In some of the remaining cases, there was developed a most palpable and ingenious mode of raising the wind by certain parties having charge of the collection of arrears of taxes. Said collector of arrears had caused notices to be served announcing in due form that a lien had been made upon their property for personal taxes due the Corporation, and that the lien must be satisfied immediately, or that officers would take possession of sufficient of their household goods to satisfy it. To the notice, which was in the form of a printed circular, there was appended a written postscript declaring the necessity of giving attention to the subject directly. Upon appearing at the office of the collector of arrears of taxes, they were at once shown a blank petition with blank affidavit attached, which they were told by having filled and the just property sworn to and presented to the Common Council, they would avoid payment. For this blank petition they were charged one dollar, or a less sum, according as they were willing to pay. The affidavit was a further expense of one shilling. And so the vagabond collectors succeeded in raising the wind quite freely.

The Chairman suggested that these cases merited some inquiry. There were a large number receiving these petitions, and the aggregate sum received, therefore, was considerable.

Mr. ALLEN, Tax Commissioner, stated that the petitions, as drawn up, could not hold any way, from want of definiteness in the statement of the property of the deponent liable to taxation.

All cases where this printed form of petition had been adopted was deferred for further consideration.

Our "Help" in the Evening Schools.

We passed a couple of hours on Tuesday evening in the girls' and boys' Eleventh Ward Evening School, held in Fifth-street near Avenue D. Mr. DURANT's department has had an attendance of 517 for weeks together, and the attendance last night was [illegible]. Three classes have been furnished in the Primary department. The rooms are lighted with gas, and are in every way admirably calculated for comfort and usefulness. The advancement since our last visit has been very marked. Much attention is given to discussion and debate. The Drawing Class was at work and exhibited some creditable specimens of their handiwork. Many names of the most distinguished citizens of the Ward are on the visitors' list. Mr. Commissioner JOHNSON of the Evening School Committee, has shown the utmost devotion to the interests of the School, both day and evening; and is one of the working members of the Board of Education. The Committee visit officially the Evening School of the Eleventh Ward on Thursday night, when the public will have an opportunity to judge of the advancement of the pupils, and the character of the Schools.

Miss MURRAY's department has made good progress as a general thing, and has had a very regular attendance. A class in accounts or book-keeping should be arranged for the session commencing on the 4th of January, 1856.

Citizens of New-York ought to use every means to enable the young men and women in their employment to attend these excellent schools. There would be less complaint about bad servants and ignorant help if the ladies who employ one or more servant girls would make it a part of their contract that the girls should attend the evening schools. Woman is always ready to forward every good work. In this department there is an excellent opening. Shall the unlettered servant girls be utterly neglected? Would it not as a matter of policy be better for the interests of our children that our servants also should be made intelligent, even if it cost a personal sacrifice?

Going to Europe.

Dr. BELLOWS, in his lecture on the European tour, advises to go without a traveling companion—without even your wife. A companion from home carries too much of a home atmosphere abroad, and few newly married people are fit to endure the rude jars and crosses they find abroad. For a single man $5 a day he thinks a fair allowance while making the grand tour. Six months abroad he holds to be about as good as twelve, and three months are nearly as good as six. Living abroad to study is well enough for artists, for doctors, and the like of them. He seemed to think it more injurious than beneficial.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 41, 49, 51 to 60.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 1419 to 1431.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—WEDNESDAY.

Before Recorder Smith.

Curtis Johnson (one of the four prisoners arrested and indicted for the same offence, he demanding a separate trial,) was indicted for burglary in the third degree on the night of 5th October, in breaking into the store of Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 83 Canal-street, and attempting to steal therefrom shawls and other goods, of the value of $5,000.

One of the partners identified the property, and the private watchman deposed that he found it on the roof of the next house. The store had been entered from the scuttle. The adjoining building [illegible] a porter-house in Mercer-street, kept also as a German boarding-house. Four characters well known to him, had been seen lurking about, and Johnson was proved to have entered the porter-house with a key, as he said, for a harmless and natural purpose.

Mr. Tallmadge prosecuted, and Mr. Spencer struggled hard to prove there was no evidence implicating his client in the attempt. The Jury were given in charge of an officer, and the Recorder, at [illegible] o'clock, had another engagement.

After being absent half an hour, the Jury returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty."

AGRICULTURAL.

Weekly Agricultural Intelligence—The Produce, Cattle and Produce Markets, &c.

New-York Daily Times Office, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

The principal features of the Breadstuff markets during the past week have been heavy receipts, comparatively small transactions, with a decline of prices. The weather continued favorable, so that the Canals were not closed until the [illegible] inst. The time was diligently improved, and no means left untried to push forward produce to tide-water at Albany, and thence on to this City. The result has been a great influx of Flour and Grain, especially of Wheat, and receivers have become quite timid. The general demand has fallen off, and prices have sensibly declined. This decline has been increased by the heavy receipts of produce coastwise, particularly of New Corn from the Southern States.

Since our summary one week ago there has been a fall in the price of Flour of 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl.; in Wheat of about 5c. ℔ bushel; in Corn, Western Mixed, of 2c. ℔ bushel; in Oats of 2c. ℔ bushel; and in Barley of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Rye is unchanged.

The transpiring sales for the week ending last night sum up as follows: Flour, 86,500 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 200,000 bushels; Rye, 161,600 bushels. Compared with the preceding week, this is a falling off of 16,700 bbls. of flour and 86,700 bushels of Wheat; and an increase of 185,000 bushels of Corn, and 44,000 bushels of Rye.

Operators for the home trade have dealt cautiously, shippers have been timid in their purchases, and speculators have done but little. The advance in the rates of freights has checked the business of exporters. In short, the unexpected large receipts furnished by the last few days of Canal navigation, materially changed the condition and prospects of the Winter's stock.

In Provisions there has been a moderate trade. Pork is quite abundant, and prices have sunk during the week 15c.@25 ℔ bbl. Salt Beef is also 25c.@50c. ℔ bbl. cheaper. Lard has gone up ⅛c. ℔ ℔. Butter and Cheese are firm but unchanged in price.

Groceries are more firmly held with little activity, and limited stocks for the season on hand.

Cotton closes ⅛c. ℔ ℔. advance, with a light stock and a fair demand.

Wool is firm but quiet, as buyers are looking for a decline, and they keep in the back ground, while holders appear to have no such anticipations, and continue confident. The supply is not heavy for the season.

Some changes are noted in the Wholesale Produce market, and our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 12, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the Washington Drove Yards, 44th-street, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 ℔s. on each 100 ℔s. of live weight; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as the drovers may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now [illegible] ℔ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 30 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ℔ cent interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 2,194 against 2,483 the preceding week, being a decrease of 289 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ¼c.@½c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 10½c.@11½c. Extras, 12c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8c.@9c.
Poorest quality, 7½c.
General selling prices, 9c.@10½c.
Average of all sales full 10c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. Sales brisk. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st.	1,669	At Chamberlin's	818
At Browning's	420	At O'Brien's	500
Total for the week ending to-day			2,194
Total receipts last week at the four yards			2,483
Decrease at the above yards			289
Sales reported at Bergen			200
Left over from last week			
Total reported for the week			2,494

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	565	From New-York	1,273
From Illinois	00	From Indiana	00
From Kentucky	60	From Pennsylvania	14
From Michigan	00	From Connecticut	19
From Texas	00	From Virginia	00
From New-Jersey	37		
By Erie Railroad	886	By Harlem Railroad	606
By Hudson River R. R.	158	On Foot	190
By Hudson River Boats	330	Pennsylvania R. R.	00

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (49 weeks)	98,647
Average weekly receipts this year	2,013
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day	1,909
Receipts for corresponding week last year	1,295
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day	1,983
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been one of the best market days for several weeks, that is, for sellers, though the Brokers, anticipating an excellent market, had bought up nearly all the Cattle on the way here at pretty round prices, so that they have not made very great fortunes to-day. There was probably no direct combination, but the good prospect for the day induced Brokers generally to buy the animals and sell on their own account. Thanksgiving diet being over, people are again coming back to the standard "roast beef;" this, with the small number of good Beeves for some time past, sent the Butchers into market to-day after a full supply, which it required most of the 1,900 animals at Forty-fourth-street to supply.

We are glad to report the quality of the Cattle, taken as a whole, as decidedly superior to what we have had for a number of weeks past, and the respectable Butchers paid the advanced prices with a good deal of cheerfulness.

We put the price at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔. This we do because better weights were allowed by the buyers, for in reality *Beef* itself was cheaper than last week; that is, for the whole lot in market to-day, "beef as is beef" was cheaper, at an average of 10c., than the whole lot in last week would have been at 9c. The better animals sold readily at 10c.@11½c.; the extras at 12c. were not in large numbers. Most owners of Cattle, in the country generally, have never seen such animals as we call "extras," and not one in three have seen such as we quote "first quality." Except in a few localities those ranked medium quality here would be considered first rate.

The Superintendent of the Erie Railroad has sent out to the employés of the Road a circular quoting the complaints of Millstone and others, published in our last report, and insisting upon special care on the part of those having charge of cattle trains. Speedy dismissal is promised to any found negligent or deficient in care or proper attention to this matter. This is right, and it will be found profitable in the end. We saw evidences of the effect of this to-day; a group of drovers, including some of the heaviest dealers were together, discussing one of these circulars which had fallen into their hands. They expressed a unanimous determination to reciprocate the good will and efforts thus put forth by the officers. The fact is, Cattle *driving* is at best a hard, unpleasant business; those in charge of droves feel it so, and are perhaps on this account quite sensitive to any lack of courtesy even from a brakeman on a train. But many of those bringing cattle here are men of position at home—magistrates, [illegible] legislators, &c. They pasture large herds of cattle [illegible] and come in twice or more a year with their droves. They did so here, at "drovers," keeping themselves as much force as possible. We have recognized one State Senator, two Assemblymen and two Justices of the Peace, in the yard, at Forty-fourth-street, during a single day. They bring in 50 to 160 or more beeves, worth $5,000 to $16,000—perhaps their whole property, and to assure the safety of their animals they often take their places in the "caboose," at the tail of the cattle trains.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	51	N. York	Deacon Lynch	Daniel Barnes.
1	60	N. York	Willing & Martin	Owners.
1	40	N. York	James Vail	Wheaton & Purch's
4	13	Ohio	Reed and Brothers	Beach & Smith.
[illegible]	41	N. York	Lamphair; Joslyn	Beach & Smith.
5	20	Ohio	T. & J. McConnell	Simon Uliery.
6	72	N. York	Geo. A. Toffey	Daniel Toffey.
7	43	N. York	Drew, Banks, &c.	Thos. Drew.
8	50	N. York	Phillips & Carey	Owners.
9	30	N. York	Several Owners	Phillips & Smith.
10	40	N. York	C. G. Teed	Owner.
11	30	N. York	Daniel McIlwee	
12	24	N. York	Sweet; Boday	Owners.
13	60	Kentucky	Wm. Ford	Wm. Belden.
14	41	Ohio	Hurd; Leach	H. Hurd.
15	30	N. York	Several Owners	J. A. Merritt.
16	30	N. York	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
17	108	Ohio	Enos Prather	T. White.
18	20	Ohio	A. Millstone	J. Gilchrist.
20	30	Penn.	Bedell & Emerson	Owners.
21	51	Ohio	Barney Bartram	Owner.
22	30	N. York	J. Bigots	Geo. Ayrault.
23	73	N. York	Baker; Budlong	Geo. Ayrault.
24	32	N. York	Campbell & Carp'r	J. Carpenter.
25	32	N. York	J. C. Hosie	Owner.
26	30	N. York	S. Sherman	Owner.
27	30	N. York	T. Bloomer	Owner.
28	50	N. York	Several Owners	A. Bristol.
29	30	N. York	Ralph Murray	Owner.
30	30	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
1*	30	N. York	J. A. Hamilton	Geo. Toffey.
2*	30	N. York	J. H. Williams	Owner.
3*	37	Ohio	Levi Johnson	W. H. Gurney.
7*	30	N. York	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
10*	13	N. York	Several Owners	Henry Rundle.
12*	16	N. York	E. Kelley	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 2.—Fed by Major DeKay and others in Orange County; medium quality; 350 ℔s. to 1,050 ℔s., selling generally at 9c.@10½c. Among other extraordinary sales of the day, we must announce one in this yard of an animal, fed by John Kiernan, which was purchased by a ninth-rate butcher for the enormous price of seventeen dollars. This splendid sale was effected through the financial skill and experience of Dr. E. D. Welling, who thinks he even excelled himself, as he sold the mate on the way for $16. The weight of the distinguished animal sold to-day (a bull) was variously estimated, most agreeing that he would weigh 250 ℔s., making the selling price 6 cents and 8 mills ℔ ℔. Beef (?) will doubtless be retailed cheap this week, somewhere in the City.

No. 3.—Gathered in Orange County; a mixed lot, but including 10 fine bullocks, which sold for $1,100, estimated at 11c.

No. 4.—Reed & Brothers, owners and feeders, in Wyandott County; ordinary to fair quality; 400 to 550 ℔s., average 470 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@9½c. Beach & Smith also sold 27 Chatauque County (N. Y.) cattle, owned by Lamphire, and 14 from Monroe County, owned by I. Joslyn, and raised by Elias B. Holmes, of Brockport. These last were fine small steers in pretty fair flesh; weight 550 ℔s. average; selling at 10c.@8½c.

No. 5.—J. & J. McConnell's drove, fed by them in Ross County; fine fat steers, smallish, but will make excellent eating; the drove weighed at home, 1,450 ℔s. average; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 6.—A mixed lot, rather too many bones for the amount of flesh; selling at 8½c.@10½c.

No. 7.—Gathered in Putnam County; mixed quality, but generally very good heavy Oxen and Steers, average of whole lot about 800 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@10½c.

No. 8.—Gathered in Dutchess County; thirty of them tip-top Bullocks, that sold for over $100 each. The best in this yard sold at 10½c.@11c., the commoner at 9c.@10c.

No. 9.—Mixed lot, generally large, a few of the first quality. Twelve of this drove were from Pennsylvania. Average of all in the yard about 800 ℔s., but varying from 750 to 1,100 ℔s.; selling at 8c.@11c.—average nearly 10c.

No. 12.—Gathered in Columbia County; a few of all sorts, and nothing very creditable to the County; 500 to 800 ℔s.; selling at 7c.@9c.

No. 13.—Fed by the owner, Wm. Ford, in Bourbon County; medium quality not very extra for Kentucky cattle; weight 590 to 800 ℔s., average 675 ℔s.; selling at 9½c.@11c.

No. 17.—From Ross County, fair quality, including some quite fat chunks, averaging for lot 675 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 18.—Twenty from Medina County, owned by A. Millstone, small fat Steers, 550 ℔s., selling at 9c.@10c. Forty from Crawford County, Pa., owned and sold by Bedell & Emerson, very mixed quality, 450 to 750 ℔s., selling at 7c.@10c.

No. 19.—A tip-top drove, 44 of them fed by Buffenger of Madison County, Ohio, by whom they were sold to Christopher & Co., who resold them at Albany to Barney Bartram, the owner and seller today. They were all 4-year old steers, "fat as butter," no bones visible to eye or hand. They, with the other 54 of the drove not yet in, weighed at home an average of 1,997 ℔s. A difference of $10 ℔ head in their cost was ventured upon their averaging a ton or more each, which the owner was sure they would do, but a lack of only 7 ℔. each, lost him $1,000. This drove was sold out to-day for an average of about $130 ℔ head which is above 11c. Some of them sold according to our estimate for full 12c.

No. 20.—This drove, or the 50 owned by Bigots, rather redeemed the character of Mount Morris from the stigma of the scalawags from that town last week; the only drawback to this is that one-half of them were sent to James Wadsworth, of Genesee, for finishing off. These were all quite good animals, weighing on the average 750 ℔s., and selling for about 11c., estimate.

Ayrault sold also 40 for W. F. Baker, of Monroe County, N. Y., and 30 for A. P. Budlong, of same county; both droves at about 10c.

No. 21.—Gathered in Steuben County; fair quality; 600 to 1,150 ℔s., average 800 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 22.—A mixed lot, generally large and good; 600 to 1,000 ℔s., average 800 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@11c. Chris. Gwyer took 8 of this drove, at $100 each, estimated by seller at 950 ℔s. Four others were sold at $100, and 8 at $90.

No. 24.—All heavy oxen, gathered in Westchester County; 700 to 1,000 ℔s., average 875 ℔s.; selling at 10c.@11c.

No. 25.—Medium quality, from Dutchess County; selling at 9c.@10c. One pair, fed by Saml. K. Benson, which weighed alive 3,460 ℔s., were bought by Henry Taylor for $235. Allowing 60 ℔s. to the hundred, this is about 11c. for the dressed meat. Another pair, fed by John Benson, sold to Taylor for $210, weight 3,410 ℔s.

No. 26.—These were very good bullocks from Monmouth County, 10 raised by John Denise, and 6 by Daniel Conover. They sold at 10c.@11c.

No. 27.—Gathered in Dutchess County; medium quality; 600 ℔s. to 1,000 ℔s.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 1*—J. A. Hamilton's drove, Geo. Toffey; fed by Gilmore & Root of York, Livingston County, N.Y. This was part of the drove alluded to last week, and they fulfilled all promised. They were each fed 80 bushels of corn in Ohio last Winter; brought to Genesee Valley in May last, and during the past four weeks have received about 1-3 of a bushel each ℔ day of corn in the ear. They are in superior order, the skin well filled out with flesh; the average net weight of the drove about 1,000 ℔s., quite even. In the drove were a pair of beautiful Hereford steers, raised by Allen Ayrault, of Genesee. Thirty-four of the above lot sold for $3,707.

No. 7*—Gathered in Dutchess County; quite good quality; 500 ℔s. to 950 ℔s., average 650 ℔s., selling at about 10½c.

No. 3*—Fed in Jefferson County, by owner, Levi Johnson; small, say 600 ℔s., but in good order, selling at 9c.@11c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	25	At Chamberlin's	38
At Browning's	32	At O'Brien's	38
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			128
Last week			159
Decrease			31

Good Cows with Calves are in active request at very good prices; the same quality will bring several dollars more ℔ head than during the Fall.

Allerton reports Cows and Calves, $30@$75.

Browning reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Prices higher, demand excellent.

Chamberlin reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$40; extra, $50@$75. Demand good.

O'Brien reports Cows and Calves, at $27@$50@$60. Sales lively.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	198	At Chamberlin's	90
At Browning's	46	At O'Brien's	33
Total receipts of Calves for the week			363
Last week			387
Decrease			24

We noticed quite a number of things apparently three to six days old offered as Veals. Buyers purchasing of unreliable meat dealers should at least inquire the age.

At Allerton's Veals are reported at 5½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c. The supply is limited, and prices good.

Browning reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c., extras 7c.

Chamberlin reports Veals at 5c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.

O'Brien reports Veals at 5½c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or for the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as the ℔ readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,000	At Chamberlin's	5,083
At Browning's	[illegible]		
Total this week			11,814
Total last week			12,294
Decrease this week			480

There is quite a deficiency in good Sheep, though the lack is in part supplied by free arrivals of Mutton and Lamb carcasses, with which some of the markets are now literally crowded. There were some Sheep at Forty-fourth-street of much better quality than the average lately coming to this market. Several sales were made of Lambs at $7, and of Sheep at $12 ℔ head, with others as low as $1 75, which was $1 50 more than they were worth.

At Allerton's, Sheep and Lambs scarce but selling dull. Sheep $1 75@$12. Lambs $1 75@$7.

Browning reports Sheep and Lamb Market good; good stock bring high prices. General quality of last week's stock poor, all from New-York and New-Jersey. Few on hand to-day, and prospects good.

Chamberlin reports Sheep and Lambs, $2@$5 50.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING DEC. 12, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by James M'Carty, Sheep Broker, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
187	$680 00	111	$346 50
20	90 00	60	187 25
100	278 75	100	413 88
82	290 50	140	416 00
*17	85 00	180	519 00
*40	177 63	4	36 00
54	162 00	48	165 00
150	500 75		

Market at present very good, prospects ditto; stock common.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
26	$88 50	80	$239 25
100	337 50	100	287 75
100	296 50	106	285 75
41	198 00	140	487 38
145	320 45	25	105 87

The 45 Sheep above were brought from Ontario County, New-York, by E. O. Taylor.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by Hume & Baldwin, Sheep Brokers, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
255	$830 75	56	$158 00
105	360 57	103	304 87
188	886 50	40	85 60
62	296 25	180	547 00
40	105 00	102	317 00
57	167 25	80	329 00
77	252 12		

Markets excellent for good stock. Stock received rather poor.

Thomas C. Larkin, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports sales of 687 Sheep and Lambs, varying from $2 25@$10 for Sheep, and $2 62½@$3 50 for Lambs. Nine Sheep sold at $12 each.

Stock pretty fair, mostly all Sheep. Markets brisk, with an advance in prices.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ℔ ℔., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at James Dorman's Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at Allerton's—By Erie Railroad, 1,748; by Hudson River Railroad, 386; by Hudson River boats, 95; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 2,229.

Allerton reports good Swine, 6¼c.@6½c., gross weight. Net weight, 8¼c.@8½c. Store Hogs are selling from 6½c.@7½c., according to quality.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the majority of the sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. These stables are let with hay at 65c. per day for each horse. The drovers or owners bring the animals in, and sell them on commission or on their own account. As an indication of the market generally, we report the stock and sales of a few leading stables on Twenty-fourth-street: Daniel McCauley's, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110; Chamberlin & Co.'s, No. 71; Nelson Post's national stables, No. 89; and Brown & Smith, No. 190.

	Sales during week.	On hand to-day.
McCauley's	10	40
Chamberlin & Co.'s	10	60
Post's	15	60
Brown & Smith's	5	20
Total	40	182
Last week	53	176
Decrease	13	44

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

With such cold weather as we now have, and remembering that this is the twelfth day of Winter, we should expect considerable advance in the price of "truck," roots, fruit, &c., but our quotations are but slightly changed from those of several weeks past. Sweet Potatoes are a trifle higher, so are Onions and Marrow Squashes.

We do not change the quotations for Potatoes, though they are slow of sale at prices given.

Apples still come in pretty freely, and are no higher; those that came through the canal are still on the river in considerable quantities. They will soon be higher.

Any body having a good supply of Boston Marrow Squashes, can get the quoted prices pretty readily.

We noticed at Packer & Knapp's the first Bear Meat of the season. These dealers usually receive and sell nearly a hundred carcases during the Winter. These animals are simply deprived of their intestines, and then sent in with their Winter cloak "wrapt around them." The price is variable, depending upon the supply. Now, 18c. to 20c. ℔ ℔. is paid for the whole carcase, including skin, head and feet.

Potatoes, Nova Scotian, ℔ bushel	55	@	60
Potatoes, Carters, ℔ bbl.	$1 75	@	$1 87
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ℔ bb.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Common, green, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 87	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 12
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Cabbages—℔ 100	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflowers—℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 75
Celery—℔ dozen	62	@	0 87
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Beets—℔ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots—℔ bbl.	88	@	1 00
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl.	37	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl.	62	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ ℔.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl.	12 00	@	15 00
Honey—Box, ℔ ℔.	14	@	16
Honey—Strained, ℔ ℔.	8	@	10
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 75	@	3 00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 12
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	87
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ ℔., in pails	30	@	34
State, ℔ ℔.	25	@	28
Ohio, ℔ ℔.	19	@	23
Lard, in bbls.	12½	@	13
Cheese—State, ℔ ℔.	10	@	11½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	25	@	25
Western	20	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ ℔.	10	@	12½
Fowls, ℔ ℔.	10	@	10
Bucks County, ℔ ℔.	12½	@	13½
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ ℔.	11	@	12½
Widgeon, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Teal ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Turkeys, ℔ ℔.	11	@	14
Geese, ℔ ℔.	8	@	10
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Woodcock, ℔ doz.	5 00	@	6 00
Quail, ℔ doz.	1 87	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ℔ ℔.	13	@	14
Rabbits, young, each	15	@	18
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Wild, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Large, ℔ ℔.	8½	@	9
Bear's Meat, by whole carcase, (entrails out) ℔ ℔.	15	@	20

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

The business in Dry Goods is, as usual at this period, of a very trifling character. First-class dealers are doing nothing of any consequence, the retail trade being alone possessed of noticeable animation. Stocks have been reduced to quite a moderate extent, and do not seem to burden holders much. Undesirable fabrics now form a smaller item in the supply on hand than had been anticipated. Factors are not very eager to realize, though being quite willing sellers where their own prices are even partially procurable. The preparations for the Spring traffic are vigorously continued. Goods adapted to that season are arriving with comparative freedom, but have not, as yet, been exposed for sale. No one looks for [illegible] until after the Christmas and holidays, and jobbers are indisposed to open up their fresh supplies to public inspection ere there is some probability of securing purchasers.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in demand, but at a shade lower prices. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills, are attracting less attention and slightly favor buyers. Duck is pretty actively sought after and is essentially unchanged in value. Ginghams are in request and are firm. Lawns and Nankins appear as previously reported. Osnaburgs are salable and steady. Printing Cloths are plentier than necessary, to the satisfaction of buyers' wants, hence there is less firmness in prices. Prints are selling slowly and not very satisfactorily. Stripes and Ticks are more freely offered on less stringent terms, but find no ready purchasers.

Woolens are not very brisk. Desirable styles of Blankets are in fair request, and are firm. Cloths are reduced in supply and are steady, though not active. Cassimeres and Doeskins rule about the same. Flannels are dull and heavy. Jeans are more inquired for, but are not dearer. Linseys are pretty stiffly held, though not being in much demand. Muslin de laines are as active as could be expected at this time of the year, and they command tolerably full prices. Satinets and Tweeds are plenty, but quiet and heavy.

Foreign productions are even less active than domestic fabrics,—importers being,—so far as concerns sales,—generally idle,—while minor operators are doing but little. The supply of foreign goods is not very large, and is less objectionable than usual at this period. The auction features of the business is becoming unimportant. Remittances from the country are coming forward with encouraging promptness and regularity. The current imports of Spring goods are not heavy, but larger receipts will soon be the order of the day. After the Christmas holidays, business will revive, and all parties seem quite hopeful in their anticipations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 263 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—By two young men, in a private family residing in the lower part of the City. (Friends preferred.) Address W. L., Box No. 3,874 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant sitting-room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a pleasantly located house, convenient to three lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 19 [illegible]-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) Times office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 2d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 220 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10. BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 288 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Prof. GORRIN being about to form a class for ladies to learn the Spanish, requests those who may wish to join the class to call within this week at No. 184 9th-st., adjoining the Mercantile Library.

SCHOOL.—A lady wishes to dispose of the goodwill of a well-patronized school. For particulars address M. G. D., Union-square Post Office.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-Place, Brooklyn, ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHULTZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the flattering approval of the following artists: Mrs. Anne Seguin, Paul Jullien and August Gockel.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 185 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241 to 251 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish; made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted.
DAVID SMITH, No. 15 8th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE! W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE.—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. By J. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. [illegible] 4th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT KELLY, Chamberlain of the City of New-York, against ANN SWAN, CHARLOTTE SWAN, Executrix of the last will and testament of Samuel Swan, deceased, and in her own right, Daniel Godwin, Eliza Constant and Caroline his wife, John Swan and Eliza his wife, Charles E. Swan, Alfred F. Swan, Emma Ann Swan, John P. Veeder, William [illegible], [illegible], William Johnson, Joseph Oliver, Francis S. Morgan, and Frederick Hornby.—Summons for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, JOHN SWAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of December instant, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1855. CRAIG, CORNELL & TOWNSEND,
d13-law13wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MALTBY G. LANE against GEORGE W. PHELPS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant GEORGE W. PHELPS: You are hereby summoned, &c., required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, on the 13th day of December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy and 37-100 dollars, with interest from the 12th day of July, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 13, 1855. RUFUS T. EDDY,
d13-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT against PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS and COMPANY of the GROCERS' BANK.—Summons for money demanded on contract.—To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, Dec. 13, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight thousand dollars with interest from the 18th day of October, 1855, besides six dollars protest fees and costs of this action.—Dated, Dec. 13, 1855.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
d13-law6wTh* No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—To SAMUEL RAINEY and ELIZABETH RAINEY, his wife, JAMES L. BEATTY and MARY J. BEATTY, his wife, GEORGIANNA JAMISON and JOHN THOMPSON, Executors of the last will and testament of MARMADUKE JAMISON, deceased—defendants: You are required to answer the complaint of JAMES BOLTON and ESTHER BOLTON, his wife, plaintiffs, against the above named defendants, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. New-York, Nov. 28, 1855.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
n28-law6wT* Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 140 Broadway.
The Complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 28th day of November.—Dated Nov. 28, 1855.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—NATHANIEL H. CARPENTER against LEWIS TEAL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To LEWIS TEAL, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of August 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of November, 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU,
d3-law10wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MARY A. WEEKS, by her next friend, JAMES W. SMITH, against THOMAS S. WEEKS. Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day December, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 5, 1855. ALBERT CARDOZO,
dec6-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARGARETTA M. DEXTER, by STEPHEN F. RICHARDSON, her next friend, plaintiff, against GEORGE T. DEXTER, defendant.—Summons for relief—(com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 85 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 21, 1855.
WM. A. WHITBECK, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n22-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EZRA PHILLIPS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 37 Sands-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1855.
CATHARINE PHILLIPS, Administratrix.
au30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM SNOOK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the Law Office of NELSON SMITH, No. 208 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1855.
JACOB MILLER, Administrator, &c.,
je14-law6mTh* of said Snook.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DWIGHT ANDREWS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. J. & J. FONDA, Nassau Bank Buildings, corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated July 26, 1855.
ADELINE W. ANDREWS, Administratrix.
jy26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH LOUNSBERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 208 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1855.
HELEN S. LOUNSBERRY, Administratrix.
EDWARD A. FRASER, Administrator.
au16-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EUNICE KNEELAND, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 72 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 10, 1855.
WILLIAM E. ANDARIESE, Administrator.
o11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PHEBE EVERIT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 169 Henry-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated June 9, 1855.
je14-law6mTh* HENRY EVERIT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL ALLISON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr., No. 9 Christopher-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 22, 1855.
MICHAEL ALLISON, Jr.,
ABRAHAM S. ALLISON, Executors.
o25-law6mTh* EDWARD BEADEL,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD P. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 57 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.
o4-law6mTh* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHAROT, Senr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 133 [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1855. DAVID S. SHAROT, Administrator.
s6-law6mTh*

GOLD WATCH AND REVOLVERS WANTED.—A superior first-class gold watch, also a pair of Colt's best revolvers, medium size. Any person having the above to sell cheap, may hear of a cash customer by addressing C. V. S., Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and [illegible] of [illegible] from [illegible] to [illegible].

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 112 Broadway, Room No. 30 in this City, on or before the 4th day of [illegible], 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate in the said City, bounded and contained as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and [illegible] and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and [illegible] streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and lying between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE,
Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 3 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All that certain district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that certain district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.

Fifth—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.

New-York, Dec. 5, 1855.
GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lie within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 81 Chambers-street, (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1856.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows, to wit: All those pieces, or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the 5th-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN NATHAN,
F. G. HOWARD, Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—Sullivan County.—JOSEPH YOUNG against WILLIAM BRADLEY and HARRIET J. his wife, Arthur Palen and Catharine M. his wife, Edward Palen and Helen A. his wife, Gilbert Palen and Caroline his wife, Nicholas Flagler and Cornelia his wife, Joseph Willey and Betsey his wife, John N. Stickles and Maria his wife, Patrick McGrath and Frances his wife, Lawrence McGrath and Ann his wife, Willett Barton and Phebe J. his wife, Lyman Hinkley and Margaret his wife, Edward Lord and Grace his wife, John McGrath and Hannah his wife, Edmund Close and Betsey his wife, John Clark and Ellen his wife, Luke Clark and Ellen his wife, Edward Keogh and Margaret his wife, John Hanly and Ann his wife, Henry Sperwasloge and Mary his wife, Frederick W. Kecke and Mary his wife, Richard Noon and Bridget his wife, William Phillips, Ira A. Shepardson, John H. Northrop, Richard Stillwell, Joseph M. Brown, William E. Stilwell, George Hill, Justus H. Earle, Abraham L. Earle, Micah White, Thomas D. Hardenbergh, Cornelius Hardenbergh, Samuel Sterling, Charles Pisco, Jr., John Harmon, the [illegible] Bank, the President, Directors and Company of the Ulster County Bank, John Morison, [illegible], [illegible] Wilson, George W. Gasherie, Middletown Bank, David Crawford, William H. Mailer, Richard A. Boudewick, Hiram Williamson, Moses M. Vail, Thomas Rich, Richard T. Corwin, Francis A. Esty, Daniel Romaine, Chauncey Belknap, James W. Griggs, Hector Sears, Henry Sears, Edward D. Webb, Samuel G. Purdy, The Clinton and Essex Mutual Insurance Company, Edgar H. Clark, Samuel S. Kimball, George Schryner, Joseph H. Tuthill, Richard H. Brodhead, [illegible] Hardenbergh, Samuel Purvis, Algernon S. Dodge, John Mullock, Augustus F. Thompson, Gerard M. L. Hardenbergh, Gardner Decker, Henry J. Martin, Lemuel Martin, Isaac B. Buckley, Joseph Taylor, Peter Theobald, Anthony Schener, Edward Livingston, George W. Benton, Peter O. Matthews, Lewis Matthews, Horatio R. Fowler, Frederick M. St. John, James Manion, Stephen Hamilton, John Johnson, Edward Young, Samuel B. Cawley, Alfred Post, David Lines, Ephraim L. Burnham, Noah Dimmick, Timothy Ryne, William E. Fish, James Conner, Andrew Conner, Patrick Clark, Samuel Salisbury, Daniel M. Davis, Patrick Ryne, Thomas Ryne, Stephen B. Stewart, Stephen M. Sprague, Daniel B. St. John—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at his office in Monticello, on the 21st day of August, in the year 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated Aug. 21, 1855. J. A. THOMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[illegible]-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—JOHN L. BENEDICT against JOHN STINSON and ELIZABETH his wife, STEPHANAS HUNT, JOSEPH S. WRIGHT, Elias H. Travis, Henry Travis, James Underhill, William Underhill, Elizabeth Kaiser, Poll S. Vought, William Bleakley, Jr., Oliver Cronk, John McNany, Martin Griffin and John Fowler.—To the defendant ELIZABETH HARLOW: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 20th day of October, 1855, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in Peekskill, Westchester County, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Peekskill, Oct. 10, 1855. n15-law6wTh*
DAVID W. TRAVIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., No. 170 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, August, 1855.
au2-law6mTh* JAMES W. BROWN, Executor.

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] the City and vicinity for [illegible]. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, Six cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday, after the fiftieth ballot for Speaker, BANKS having but 105 and FULLER 33 votes. BANKS has probably received his highest vote, and the tide seems to have turned in favor of FULLER. Our private advices from Washington afford us no means of indicating the result of the contest, though it is the opinion of FULLER's friends, should BANKS fail of an election, that the choice will finally rest upon him.

In the Senate the Standing Committees were chosen.

Decrease of Immigration.

It is estimated, by persons familiar with the rate of immigration, that if the average be no greater the next six months than the past, there will be a falling off in 1856 of some 150,000 or 180,000 in the number of foreigners arriving on our shores. This is a weighty fact, and deserves careful consideration from those who, in business or morals, are speculating on the future of our country. Probably 80,000 of those who stay at home are Germans; the rest of the deficit is made up almost entirely of Irish. If each of these immigrants had consumed or spent $1 in New-York as he passed through, it will make a difference next year to the City of some $760,000 in income. If each had possessed in ready money the average which the returns from Castle Garden show at present—namely, about $80—it would diminish the import of specie into the country by about *thirteen and a half millions of dollars;* money which is not even an exchange, but is so much clear addition of wealth. Then all these people consume our products; they rent our houses, they wear our cloths, they eat our corn, and wheat, and rye; our beef, and mutton, and fish; they buy our timber and brick, and iron and lead; they read our books and papers and magazines. Setting down the average cost of living at $2 a week to each man, and woman, and child—which would be a low estimate—and supposing that they, at least, earn all they consume by their labor, we have a loss next year to the producers of the country—to the farmers, the grocers, the builders, the clothiers, the house-owners, the brick-makers and coal-miners, the editors and booksellers, of seventeen millions of dollars. If these estimates be correct, we have a direct loss next year to the country, in this decrease of immigration, of over *thirty millions of dollars.*

We cannot easily appreciate this loss until we see some corresponding destruction of value in our more apparent wealth. People do not readily see loss and gain on a great scale. It has taken centuries to make the mass understand that a farthing or a penny duty on a pound of some foreign article imported, is an immense loss to their own pockets.

Texas was thought a valuable acquisition, by many, in its rich farms, though we paid a round price for it; yet the value of all the farms in Texas, and Arkansas besides, is no greater than the value lost by this year's decrease of immigration. New-York and Pennsylvania boast themselves of rich crops of wheat, but the whole worth of their crops, if no greater than in 1850, would be two millions short of the worth to us of these immigrants who stay at home for a single year. It would seem a fearful blow to the country if, by war or fire, or any calamity, our whole exported manufactures, all these to cherish which we have been paying duties so long, should suddenly be utterly destroyed; yet the loss would be four millions of dollars less, taking the value in 1854, than the loss, this year, from impeded immigration. The quick destruction of all the flour and corn, and the products of agriculture, which we usually export, which bring wealth to so many thousands, would be but a little greater than the destruction, this year, of value imported by the immigrants. If one-third of the cotton crop of last year had been lost, what lamentations would have re-echoed from one end of the Union to the other! how many would have been bankrupt! how many would have felt poorer! Or, if the whole Indian corn crop, last year, of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, had perished, what a Jeremiad of mourning would have arisen! To appoint a new Fast would have been the least which our Governors could have done. Yet the first of these supposed losses is no greater, and the last is less, than what we shall silently bear, this year, from decreased immigration. Will not some good Know-Nothing Governor institute a Fast?

The country will feel the deep injury done to its prosperity by this diminution of immigration even if it does not see its source. Every man who owns tenement houses, the ship builder, the ship-owner, the cheap grocer, the butcher, the railway companies, the thousands who own stock in them will feel it. The householder will pay higher soon for his carpenter, his plumber, his painter; the house-mistress must after a time give more for her cook or her laundress. The farmer must offer higher wages to his men, and put a higher price on his cattle, his milk, his potatoes and wheat. Less new land will be broken, and those who have invested in Western lots must be disappointed in their plans. Business in the great depots of commerce in the West will be less active, because there are fewer hands to help it. Not so many railroads, or canals, or steamboats, or flat-boats will be built, because there is less travel over them, and less labor at hand to build them. The cost of new cities, of schools, churches, stores and dwelling-houses, will be greatly increased, because there are fewer workmen at higher rates. Each professional man must, after a time, feel this; the client can pay less; the church-goer less; the patient less. High wages to laboring men are not, in themselves, necessarily an advantage; they depend on their relation to the value of food, and clothing, and means of living. With fewer hands to labor in this country, every article of living would be more expensive, while the impeding and stoppage of business would not be compensated by the higher rates to the workingman. The well-being of each class in a country like this, depends on the well-being of every other. If the workman gets $4 a day, who before got $2, he gains nothing if his bread and clothing cost double; and he loses, if there are just half the means for business enterprises which were before. There will be less work for him; and all that he uses will cost more.

Under this falling off of immigration, will cease something of that almost incredible spring of enterprise and prosperity which has thus far characterized our communities. It will thus be seen that this wonderful progress was not a mysterious blessing conferred by an unexplainable Providence, nor altogether the fruit of the old Scandinavian and Saxon blood. It will be found not altogether due to our rich virgin soil, or our wide Territory, or our deep rivers; nor entirely to our Puritan industry, or our Republican Government, or our isolated position. We shall see then, perhaps too late, or perhaps after a deep depression of every branch of industry and commerce, that these squalid, imbruted Irishmen, landing in tatters or homespun; these foreign, guttural, garlicky Germans, with their nut-brown faces and broad shoulders; these conceited Englishmen and hairy Frenchmen, and out o'elbows Scotchmen, and sharp-eyed Welchmen, and rag-picking Italians, all had some part, and no small part, in building up this grand structure of our prosperity. We shall feel then—and that at no distant time—that we depend on them, as well as they on us; that their hard-earned florins and sovereigns, their tough hands and brawny muscles, even their very patience of drudgery and disagreeable work, are all rich importations to our national wealth.

We shall then see in every dirty ship-load poured forth upon our docks, not so many intruders, or idlers, or beggars, or dependents, but so much invaluable addition to the riches of the country. And perhaps then, also, as we have missed the ready ingenuity, the cheerful toil, the natural taste, the social happiness of these foreign artisans—as we have seen that our country was becoming less a blessing to humanity, depressed and degraded, than to the Anglo-Saxon races, we may be ready to welcome the poor foreign laborer with a more humane and a broader charity, feeling that both were placed by Providence to be of good to each other.

If this result finally comes of our diminished immigration, then we shall not so much regret it.

America and Europe.

KOSSUTH, in the letter which we publish this morning, represents the British public as awaiting, with a good deal of anxiety, news of the reception in the United State, of the hostile demonstrations of the London *Times*. We apprehend that, by this time, they are rather ashamed of their anxiety. They must have supposed the people of this country to be a good deal more easily alarmed than they really are. From the very beginning, the fulminations of the *Times* were received here with derision. Everybody saw at once that the editor of that journal had been badly sold, in the matter of the Irish invasion:—and this conviction deprived its representations on other points of the slightest influence.

It is easy to see from the letters of KOSSUTH, and still more clearly from the address to the Republicans of the United States, signed by KOSSUTH, MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN, and published in the TIMES last week, that the Republicans of Europe hoped that these demonstrations were the precursors of war between England and this country. So eager are they for the active participation of the United States in the affairs of Europe, that they would rejoice at any event which should render it probable. This sentiment will scarcely be shared in this country, even by those who look with most sympathy and favor upon Republicanism in Europe. No event fraught with more ill to the best interests of humanity could possibly occur, than a war between England and the United States;—and the conviction of this fact pervades the popular heart in both countries.

The true position of the United States, in the present crisis of European affairs, is neutrality and peace:—and we are sincerely rejoiced that both are likely to be preserved.

The Baker Trial.

Yesterday, MR. WHITING summed up this case on the evidence, and Judge ROOSEVELT charged the Jury. The Jury retired for consultation early in the evening, and, up to 2 o'clock this morning, had not returned a verdict.

☞ The BAKER trial has at last come to an end, and the public mind will be no longer engrossed by the details of the semi-savage state of society which exists in the very heart of our proud City, under the shadow of our Churches, Bible Houses and halls of learning, and whose mysteries and crimes have been so fully revealed during this protracted prosecution. But the Legislative Police Investigating Committee still continues in session, and the developments daily made before it serve to feed the morbid appetite of the public for such revelations. The prolonged contest for the Speakership in Congress continues, and speculations as to the result still furnish political gossips with a fruitful source of discussion.

Defects of Granite Pavement.

If a vertical section of Broadway were shown it would exhibit something like the following: In the middle of the diagram an elliptical arch for the sewer would be noted; against which, on either side, would abut arches, constituting the vaults of stores and dwellings, and leaving of the original earthen road bed nothing but the angles between, and a thin stratum above the sides of the ellipses. Circles denoting sections of gas and water pipes, and a net work of lines to indicate the connections of the gas, water and sewerage with the several houses, would occupy the two angles; and over all would stretch the several layers founding and composing the Russ Pavement. In other words, beneath the surface of every City street is a system of conveniences, indispensable to the health and comfort, and even the existence of the people above ground, and to keep which in repair is a capital object of municipal vigilance and labor. They must be frequently reached for this end through the pavement; the pavement must be removed in the front of every new building, if not for the construction of the vault, for the introduction of gas and water. In fact, for causes constantly recurring, and which must always occur, the covering of the street is at all times liable to removal.

And yet the very first requisite of that covering, in view of permanence, evenness, and drainage, demands that it should likewise constitute a perfect arch. The Russ pavement claims to comply with this requisite; it is, perhaps, at the moment of construction an arch, but an arch which is daily and necessarily subject to destruction at every point, and which once impaired can never be, or, more accurately, never is restored. The original integrity of the curve is not perhaps preserved for half a block upon Broadway; in front of every house it has been, or sooner or later will be, removed for some transient purpose; and even if the sand, and cement, and granite, which compose it, were replaced as near as possible to their former condition, still the arch would have been violated, and, from its nature, irrecoverably. But the cement is *not* restored; wherever the blocks have been raised and the cement penetrated, no attempt is made to repair the aperture in the latter with anything better than the broken fragments flung in along with sand and gravel. Hence those sunken spots all along the street, where horses are thrown down, and where water collects, and all the worst features of a road-way are presented. The objection to the Russ pavement, therefore, in relation to the system of public works beneath it, is, that these cannot be reached, as they must frequently be, without destroying all the valuable characteristics claimed for the pavement. The objection, we conceive to be irremovable, and fatal.

With the superficial demerits the public is too familiar. In addition to the irregularities of surface just alluded to, the granite is more treacherously smooth to the foot of the horse than the slipperiest ice. It was thought that grooving would remedy this defect; but the newer part of the street, above Astor-place, has been grooved, and nowhere are horses more frequently thrown down than there. On the block between Ninth and Tenth streets, we saw, the other day, horses attached to two different vehicles, lying on the pavement, and stopping the way. The substitution of very small cubes of granite temporarily prevents the mischief, but the wear of a few years must reduce them to the same slippery condition; while they are still obnoxious to the objections arising from the subterranean arches and mains.

The Russ pavement then, must, we think, be considered a failure. Sooner or later it will be removed; soon, if the loss of horse-flesh, or clemency to animals, enter into the calculation; later, if considerations of immediate expense prevail. The substitute for it must obviously possess two recommendations: that portions of it may be removed from time to time, without the uniformity of surface being impaired; and that it shall not be, or be liable to become, smooth beneath the horse's feet.

The recommendation of the Mayor to the Common Council to groove the Russ pavement, is a very sensible one as far as it goes, but grooves are of but little benefit, as the experience of the grooved and Belgian pavements proves.

Iron Ships.

England's old boast of her "wooden walls," has had its day,—or, if used at all, it will only be in a figurative sense. Her chief reliance now is in sheet iron; timber-built ships are becoming scarce in the British marine, and "iron sides," which was once used in a figurative sense, has now become a mere matter-of-fact expression for her ships. As yet we have built no iron ships in this country, and we stand at the head of all the nations of the earth in the number, beauty, and excellence of our wooden ships. Whether iron sailing ships will answer for long voyages and heavy freights, is a problem that has yet to be solved; but that they will answer admirably well for steam propulsion and coast service, has been abundantly proved by the vast number of vessels of that class which have been constructed in Great Britain during the past ten years.

The business of iron ship-building has, until quite recently, been chiefly carried on on the Clyde; but the discovery of extensive beds of iron ore in the North of England, near Newcastle, has led to the prosecution of the business on the Tyne. It is but three years since a ship-building firm in Newcastle commenced the construction of iron steam-propellers,—and, in that time, they have launched forty screw steamers,—most of which have been used for colliers, but a good many have been engaged in transporting troops and provisions to the Crimea. In a very few years England will have an iron navy, and the use of iron for the purposes of navigation may very materially affect our own shipping interest.

The abundance of iron in Western Pennsylvania, and the frightful accidents continually occurring on the Western Rivers from fire and snags, may lead to the substitution of iron boats for wooden ones altogether, on the Mississippi and Ohio, but it must be a long time before iron can take the place of timber for the purposes of navigation in New-York and the other Atlantic cities.

The Lovers of Good Beef

Will be especially pleased with the information furnished by our reports of the Live Stock Markets. There were 1,800 beeves at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, of a better quality, taken together, than on any market day for several weeks past. Nominally there was an advance of one-half to one cent per pound, but many of the bullocks were worth six cents a pound more than the skin-and-bone affairs occupying most of the yards on some of the past market days.

A glance at the derivation of these good animals, shows that they were chiefly from the Counties along the Harlem Railroad,—Dutchess, Westchester and Putnam—from Livingston County in the Genesee Valley, and from Madison County, Ohio, with smaller choice lots from some other localities, such as Monroe County, N. Y.; Ross and Medina Counties, Ohio, &c. Beeves that are beeves will always sell well in this market. Poor animals stand no chance now while the markets are supplied with beef brought in in the carcass.

Live Sheep are comparatively scarce, those of superior quality quite so. This scarcity is in part made up by the immense amount of dressed sheep coming in at this season. There was an unusual number of "infant calves" in market yesterday. Will the proper Officers please have an eye to the *age* and quality of veal offered for sale hereafter?

☞ We publish elsewhere a very interesting letter from Mr. JOSEPH MALE, editor of the Granada *El Nicaraguense*, on the affairs of Nicaragua—her politics, agricultural and mineral resources, and prospects of future prosperity. Mr. MALE has just returned from Nicaragua, and also furnishes us with the latest news from that Republic. Public attention is at this moment greatly attracted to the Central American question, and information upon this subject, coming from a reliable source, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers.

☞ An interesting letter from one of our Kansas correspondents will be found on another page of this morning's paper. It gives full particulars of the present invasion of Missourians, who, to the number of nearly a thousand men, have entered the Territory, armed with rifles and field-pieces. The excuses offered for this last outrage upon the rights of the people of Kansas, are the reports, so carefully spread by the Pro-Slavery press in connection with the Dow murder—reports, which we, by this time, know to be altogether false.

☞ In the news from the Sandwich Islands, published in yesterday's issue, there was a notice of the eruption of Mount Mauna Loa, situated near the port of Hilo. A correspondent sends us some interesting particulars of the phenomenon, with graphic descriptions of the volcano and its environs. The letter will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

Wallack's Theatre.

An original farce (bearing some relationship to a French piece lately produced in Paris, if we are not mistaken,) was played here last night under the name of "A California Widow." As the title imports, it is local and modern; the place being a New-York boarding-house, the period that of the annexation of California to the United States. *Mr. George Huntly* (WALCOT) is the hero; a gentleman of indiscriminate habits, who, after a flirtation with a New-York widow, retires to New-Orleans to practice virtue and make money. He is seized with a spasm of affection, however, and returns once more to New-York to comfort the bereaved one. He enters her boarding-house private parlor and finds all the furniture as of old, and over the mantel-shelf his own daguerreotype, from which, of course, he concludes that the widow is still the occupant. Previous to this he has been warned in a letter from a friend that the widow has been leading a suspiciously gay life, and that she has even temporarily changed her name when occasion required it. Whilst turning this matter over in his mind the chambermaid, *Peggy*, (MRS. STEPHENS) enters, and, in answer to *Huntly's* questions, informs him that the lady who occupies that room now goes by the name of *Priscilla Newbury*. This news confirms all the fears and all the worst suggestions of *Huntly's* correspondent. *Huntly* waxes wroth, and tells the domestic that *Newbury* is a humbug; that she is a heartless jade, and so forth; whereat Irish virtue arises in all its might. *Peggy* will give *Miss Newbury* a bit of her mind when next she meets her. An upholsterer now enters. He, too, is put on the alert, and vows he will return with his bill, and obtain the money, or take back the goods he supplied. Then we are treated to the touching spectacle of a young man who loves the false *Newbury*. He is armed, and retires vowing that he will let the beauty know he knows her now. Satisfied with his morning's work, *Huntly* swings himself across a chair, lights a cigar, and awaits the arrival of the fair one. While thus contemptuously taking his ease, *Miss Priscilla* (MRS. CONOVER) enters. *Huntly* discovers, to his unutterable amazement, that she is not the widow, but a total stranger, who on the previous day engaged the rooms for herself and uncle. The fun now goes on uproariously. *Peggy* comes back to give the likes of them a bit of her mind. The upholsterer insolently thrusts his bill under her nose, and without further delay begins to remove the curtains; the lover, under the combined influence of love and liquor, staggers in to insult and upbraid her. *Huntly*, who has conjured up these unruly spirits, finds it almost more than he can do to lay them, but he is at length successful. The *finale* hurries on. *Huntly* turns out to be a cousin of *Priscilla*. *Huntly* propitiates a fierce gobbler of an uncle. *Huntly* talks, *Huntley* gags, *Huntly* acts, *Huntly* sticks. Generally *Huntly* out-Huntlys *Huntly*, and after some confusion and a great deal of physical exercise makes the audience understand that *Priscilla* is to become *Mrs. Huntly*. The uncle referred to operates in the underplot. He is a gentleman who always gets red in the face first, and talks about going into a passion afterwards. MR. NORTON, who sustained this character, imparted a great deal of vitality to it.

There is sufficient in this farce to obtain for it a long run, but it needs some pruning, and especially we would commend to speedy oblivion all the expletives that begin with d—— and all the exclamations that commence with h——, whether followed (in the latter case,) with the vowel e or the vowel u. It was easy to see that the author did not have fair play last evening, and several of these blemishes were, doubtless, introduced like heavy artillery to cover a retreat to the prompt side. The character of *Huntly* is exactly suited to MR. WALCOT, and if he will give the last a little more study he will do the theatre and himself more credit. The other characters were well sustained. A large audience enjoyed the fun and local hits of the piece, and pronounced its success at the end.

It will be repeated to-night.

Concert.

Miss ANNA SPINOLA, a lady who is described as a prima donna, and who was, we believe, formerly a pupil of Signor BAGIOLI, announces a grand Concert for to-night, in the magnificent Hall of the Brooklyn Athenæum. The lady is a resident of the "City of Churches," and offers a very attractive programme—two sufficient reasons for a liberal attendance.

Eisfeld's Soiree.

The second Classical Concert of Mr. EISFELD's sixth series, comes off at Dodworth's Rooms on Saturday next, the [illegible] Quintet by RUBINSTEIN [illegible], and a Grand Quintet by SPOHR [illegible] the attraction of this Concert. Mme. WALLACE-BOUCHELLE and Mr. HENRY C. TIMM will assist Mr. EISFELD's quartette party.

Academy of Music.

That most refreshing comic opera, the "Barbiere," will be given to-night with a superb cast. Need we say more?

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Wm. Arthur at the Tabernacle.

For the last few years an Association of gentlemen in the North of Ireland has been actively engaged in a movement for promoting systematic benevolence. It offered a prize for an essay, and five different manuscripts having been chosen by five different adjudicators, they were all published. Desirous, however, to bring the subject before the public in a still more direct manner, they got up a requisition to Rev. WM. ARTHUR, of London, to visit them and lecture upon it. This was signed by all the leading clergy of the different denominations, beginning with such names as COOKE, EDGAR, MORGAN, DREW, MCAFEE, &c., as also by many of the chief merchants of the town. The lecture was delivered in the Victoria Hall, the largest public room in Belfast. The Lord Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, presided. When moved out of the Chair, the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly succeeded him, and a host of clergymen and laymen of all denominations met at once to testify their zeal for the cause, and their essential union. A requisition for a repetition of the lecture in the Rotunda, Dublin, the largest place of public assembly in that city, followed. There the Lord Mayor was to preside, but a fit of illness on the day of the lecture obliged him to send one of his friends. In Bristol and in Exeter Hall, London, the lecture was repeated, and MR. ARTHUR was obliged to refuse numerous requisitions from the most influential quarters in leading provincial towns. These facts being known to some of our citizens, led the request from the Committee that MR. ARTHUR would repeat his lecture in New-York. Hence the Tabernacle meeting last night, which was largely attended. The building was crowded in every part. Rev. Dr. ADAMS introduced the lecturer, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. KNOX. The subject of the lecture was "Systematic Christian Benevolence." This was treated by MR. ARTHUR in a thoroughly practical manner. He instanced the various grades of benevolence which professing Christians maintained and followed. For himself, he held that the Christian standard of benevolence must not be lower than the Jewish, which enforced the bestowal of one-tenth of every man's income on purposes of charity. One-tenth must be at least the standard, of every Christian, and anything less than that was a departure from the principles of true religion. The lecture seemed to give general satisfaction.

Grooving the Russ Pavement in Broadway.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of grooving the Russ pavement in Broadway, held a meeting yesterday at 4 P. M., at the City Hall: Present, Aldermen WM. TUCKER, (Chairman,) VOORHIS and HOWARD. There was a large attendance of stage proprietors and citizens generally, interested in the introduction of the proposed change in the pavement of this crowded thoroughfare. The Chairman first exhibited a wooden block, showing the nature of the groove intended to be made, and the proportions of the same as called for by the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen. The block was ten inches long and eight inches wide, this being the average dimensions of blocks comprising the Russ pavement. The grooves intended as a model, were constructed at right angles with the sides of the block, and were 1½ inch wide on the surface and three-fourths of an inch in depth, an acute angle being formed at the bottom of the groove. Having shown this block the Chairman stated that they were ready to hear the statements of parties present relative to the probable working and feasibility of adopting such groove in the pavement laid in Broadway.

Mr. WM. B. BARKLEY, President of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, said that the need for some change in the Russ pavement to secure safety to horses was growing daily more imperative. He suggested that to groove the outer edges of each block would answer fully the purpose sought to be effected.

Mr. GEORGE SHEPHARD, of the Knickerbocker Company, proposed grooving each block, as proposed in the model before them. Grooving the edges would, in his view, serve to loosen the blocks, and thus impair greatly the value and durability of the pavement. He added that the loss to this company of horses from the pavement not being grooved was not less than forty annually.

Mr. HORACE BEALE, of BEALE & JAMES, marble manufacturers, said that the extent of the grooves proposed did not endanger the breakage or splitting of the blocks. The work of grooving, he thought, could be effected at a trifle less than a dollar a cubic yard.

Alderman HOWARD stated that that very afternoon, while passing the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, he saw no less than three horses down at the same time. One of them, he said, had a leg broken, caused by the fall.

The Committee, upon suggestion of Alderman VOORHIS, here adjourned to Broadway to examine the Russ pavement. The company present followed, and a large additional party soon collected about the Committee while engaged in their explorations and measurements in Broadway. Subsequently the Committee took a glance at the Russ pavement in Park-row, which had been grooved. Upon reassembling at the City Hall, it was finally decided to authorize MR. BEALE to groove forthwith a portion of the Broadway pavement opposite the City Hall, according to the model exhibited, and see first how the same would work before reporting concurrence with the other Board in adopting this mode of grooving. Mr. BEALE was instructed to groove the pavement a yard in width, which, he said, he would do at once. The Committee hereupon adjourned.

The Mayor.

We understand that Our Excellency, the Mayor, after reading the report of the TIMES, sent for Capt. WALLING, of the Eighteenth District, and denied that he had ever sent to that Station for the discharge of prisoners. The following was the matter as presented by and before the Police Investigating Committee:

"Q.—Do you generally give notice to Magistrates of an arrest, or do you ever discharge prisoners yourself? A.—I never discharge any one, neither do I deliver them up on the written order of any one; *I have had orders from the Mayor* and City Judge to release prisoners, but have invariably refused to do so."

Capt. WALLING, as we learn, persisted in the truth of the statement made by him, when His Honor gave him the "lie direct."

Sundry Police Captains in the City say they hold in their possession the original orders transmitted by His Honor since he has issued his manifesto denying the right of Magistrates in this respect.

Dr. Doremus' Lectures.

The Professor of Chemistry delivered the second lecture of his popular course last evening. The subject was Heat, and he said all that *could* be said in an hour and a half on that subject. His references to the theory of central heat, and volcanic action, were not too obtruse for a general rather than a scientific or professional audience. His demonstrations were intelligible and many of them very neatly manipulated, especially the decomposition of dry carbonic acid by hot potassium. The combustion of metals under the oxyhydrogen blow pipe, arrested attention, and the youngsters could not fail to be interested in watching the Doctor poke melted lead from the ladle with his bare fingers. Children of a larger growth were interested in the reason why, or how it may be done without scalding. If possible, the crowd was more dense than on the former occasion.

A New Car Brake.

The experiment made yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, to test the merits of "Loughridge's Great American Car Brake," was only partially successful. A special train with this brake attached, left Thirty-first-street at 10½ o'clock A. M., having a number of invited guests on board, and proceeded as far as Sing Sing. After one or two trials near this place, some part of the machinery of the brake gave way, and the inventor having no duplicate at hand, the party returned to the City. Before the accident occurred the train was brought to a full stop in a distance of five hundred feet, while running at a speed of 30 miles an hour. It is understood that the experiment will be repeated at an early day.

Murdered in the Public Street.

A stranger in the City, by the name of JOHN DICKSON, was set upon a few nights ago by a gang of ruffians in Rivington-street, and beaten in a most inhuman manner. He was found lying senseless in the street shortly after, and conveyed to the house No. 15 Frost street, where he has since been attended by a physician. Notwithstanding everything possible was done for him, he continued to grow worse, and died on Tuesday. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict of death by violence at the hands of persons unknown to the Jury, was rendered.

Faed's Shakespeare and Milton.

There are two beautiful pictures on exhibition at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & CO.'s, in Broadway, which excite a good deal of attention and remark. They are "SHAKESPEARE and MILTON, in their studies," by FAED. Both portraits are admirable, and the positions of the poets such as we would most wish to have seen them in. MILTON is dictating his "Paradise Lost." SHAKESPEARE sits meditating some fine fancy before inditing it upon his page. The pictures go to Philadelphia at the end of the week.

Where's Brennan?

It is rumored, in the City Hall, that the worthy Ex-Chief MATSELL, and his clerk, MCKELLAR, have applied to be admitted to practice at the Bar! We always supposed that applicants must be citizens before they practiced. To the rescue!

Case of Lyman Cobb.

No. 207 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this morning you state that, as counsel for LYMAN COBB, I made a motion in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, to quash the indictment pending against him and others in that Court, and that this motion was denied by the Recorder. This is a mistake. No motion to quash has ever been made upon the behalf of MR. COBB, but on the contrary, repeated applications have been made in open Court, that he might be tried upon that indictment, and the motion on Saturday was either to discharge him from that indictment, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, or to let him go upon his own recognizance, to appear and answer when required. Neither of these benefits was granted. The indictment is one for alleged false pretences in procuring a policy of insurance upon goods shipped on board the ill-fated *Martha Washington*, and has no connection with the alleged forgery upon the Chemical Bank.

MR. SEDGWICK, the Assistant District-Attorney, opposed the application on the ground that a dilatory plea had been interposed by some of the persons jointly indicted with Mr. COBB, and that if that plea should be maintained, the indictment would be quashed, as to all the parties affected by it; and stated that in view of the enormous expense to which this County must be put by the trial of that indictment, the District-Attorney did not feel warranted in putting the defendants to their trial until the fate of the motion to quash should be known. This motion (to quash,) is to be heard next Saturday.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for LYMAN COBB.

Spanish Power in America.

G. W. DIX, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening at Clinton Hall, on the "Spanish Power in America." It was illustrated by diagrams, and was well received.

☞ The clipper ship *Dreadnought*, Captain SAMUELS, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing 1,000 tons of fine dry goods, 200 tons of steel, tin plates and cutlery, being the largest cargo of fine goods ever shipped to New-York from Liverpool.

☞ Mr. BROWN, the Elocutionist, delighted a good audience last night, at Clinton Hall, with a life of BURNS and readings of some of his choicest poems and later poetry. One other night (next Wednesday) concludes this course, which has been a very pleasant one.

☞ JAMES IRVING, Esq., who is not quite unknown in circles where it is quite as creditable not to be known, has been appointed, they say, Inspector of Public Buildings under Commissioner [illegible]. The salary is $2,500.

Fire.

A fire occurred about 10 o'clock last night, in the lumber yard of J. JOHNSON, corner of West and Watts streets. It was soon put out. Damage about $50.

☞ [illegible] was killed at the factory of the "Union Manufacturing Company" at Norwalk, Ct., on the 11th, at 4 o'clock P. M., by falling into a large vat of boiling water.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—CAPITALISTS AND others will please notice that A. J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable property Nos. [illegible], 264, 266, and 268 33d-st., and [illegible], 271, and 273 West 31st-st., with the two vacant lots adjoining; also, the valuable property Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar-st.; also, six valuable lots on Broadway and 4th-av., occupied by Mr. Launitz, sculptor, situated between 21st and 22d sts.; also, a valuable property on the corner of Carlisle and West sts., the house and lot No. 148 Norfolk-st., and a number of building lots on 2d-av. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of Fancy Furs at GENIN'S Lower Store, and to note especially the splendid sets of Mink Sable, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beautiful Fur procurable at the same figure elsewhere. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SUCH A BEWILDERING ASSORTMENT OF TOYS and Fancy Goods as are now exhibiting by TUTTLE, was never before contemplated anywhere, and as we have often intimated the collection is one worth going to see. What cannot be got at this emporium we are of the opinion cannot be got elsewhere—therefore by making it the starting point you will save yourself the trouble of going further. The No. is 345 Broadway.

DRUGGIST'S FANCY GOODS.—WE WOULD CALL attention, to the Druggists particularly, to our large and select assortment of imported tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, odor boxes, toilet mirrors and soaps, wicker and other German and French [illegible], extracts, pomades and perfumery generally, together with an assortment of goods, both foreign and domestic, judiciously selected for druggists' sales, which we offer on most reasonable terms. GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS from the best Boston and New-York makers at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at $60, $75 and $125. Melodeons at $40, $55, $65, $80 and $100, music books elegantly bound for New-Year's presents, for $1, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under-garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GREAT REDUCTION in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $8 per pound, we now sell at $7.50. Single spools at 90 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FRENCH COLLARS.—A LARGE LOT OF VERY beautiful French collars at very low prices, to which special attention is solicited, by W. W. NORTON, No. 363 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts. See advertisement.

A SUPERIOR PRESENT FOR A GENTLEMAN.—One dozen of our fine corded collars, put up in a beautiful box. Also, rich cravats, fur gloves, &c., now ready, wholesale or retail. IRA PERRIGO'S SON, 61 Nassau-st.

[illegible] Counterfeit Money and a Plate [illegible] They also secured a handsome [illegible] designed for printing spurious [illegible] the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven. The plate is well executed, but fortunately [illegible] got hold of it before any impressions had been taken from it. The same officers are sanguine of getting possession of the plate from which the Mechanics' fives are printed. They also hope to get hold of other plates used in the manufacture of this spurious trash. We learn that the plate used in making the counterfeits on the Mechanics' Bank has been altered so as to make it still better calculated to deceive.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 10th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of [illegible] and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines at most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

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A Good Medicine.—THE OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from Members of Congress and other well known citizens.

Acoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try those instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, [illegible] and Canal sts.

On Friday Evening Next—The 14th inst., a public meeting will be held in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection made in aid of the Fund for increasing Methodist Agencies in Ireland. Rev. Jabez T. Peck, D. D., Rev. Wm. Butler, of Lynn, Mass., and Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, will address the meeting.

Stevens' Western Farm Association.—Regular weekly meeting TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery. Our plan is calculated to make the members' farms worth, within the time they are allowed to pay for them, four or five times the first cost. Attend the meeting; hear and judge for yourselves. JOHN STEVENS, President.

[illegible] Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, [illegible], pomades, [illegible], combs, Paris toilet [illegible] and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS R. [illegible] & CO., Importers, No. 186 Broadway.

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GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, AT ROGERS' CHEAP FANCY STORE, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st. THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

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USEFUL PRESENTS. INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS, DRESSED AND PLAIN, OF ALL SIZES. DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c. Canes, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's [illegible] Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 2?? Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

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GOLD LEPINS, four holes jeweled	$20
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FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fifty-fifth annual display of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS' (late Wörlemann's), No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., over Island City Bank.

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BOARD WANTED—A gentleman and wife want a good sized room, furnished, and board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; baths and gas indispensable. For good accommodations $?0 per month will be paid. Address box No. 4,5?? Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 1?? Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—Unfurnished rooms with board, for a gentleman, two ladies and two small children, in a pleasant location. Upper part of the City preferred. Address W., Box No. 2,4??, Post-office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Very desirable and complete apartments may be obtained by one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family, two doors from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 10th-st.; everything new in the house, and all the modern conveniences. References exchanged. Address, with name and residence, PILGRIM, Times Office.

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DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus. The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York. E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two German Protestant girls, one as cook and seamstress, and the other as [illegible] and chambermaid. Can be seen at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 1? Bible House, from 11 till 2 o'clock. Also male and female help of all kinds for every capacity, and two colored cooks, and a chambermaid and waiter. Apply to Mrs. H. YORKSTONE, Sup't.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant woman of experience as cook; understands it thoroughly in all its branches—soups, game, baking, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go in the country, as she can take charge of the milk and butter; has first-class City references; would be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 2?? Bowery. Also, by a Protestant girl to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat girl of 17; can mind a baby, do light housework in a small family, or wait on a lady and child; will go in a small private boarding-house in this City or Brooklyn; wages $4 a month. Her cousin is a good plain cook, and most excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; will take $? a month. Excellent City reference. Call, or send a note to No. 3?? ?th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, as waiter by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and has lived seven years in his last place; is a Protestant, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 614½ Broadway, or No. 173 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will be quickly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman accustomed to all kinds of fancy sewing and cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' dresses; is a good seamstress, and would assist in the care of children, or do light chamberwork, or would go out by the week to sew. Has good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No 1?? 6th-av., in the Millinery store, for one day.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry cooking; accustomed to working in City or country; capable to seeing to the milk and butter. Reference Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. To be seen for two days. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a professed meat and pastry cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, by an experienced chambermaid and laundress; does all kinds of fine washing in superior style; has lived eight years in one family. Any lady needing competent and trustworthy help, will find them such. Apply at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, 245 ?th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and competent young woman, an English Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress, or would do general housework, in a genteel family; her testimonials, for character, competency, and experience, will be found most satisfactory. Apply, or address SARAH, No. 129 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the millinery store, during this week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, respectably connected, as house-keeper to a widower. Would have no objection to take charge of a few children, and instruct them. The best of reference can be given as to capability and character. Address C. L., or call all this week, at the bakery, No. 143, 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would assist with the washing of a small family; City reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 396 10th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking, children's suits and all kinds of plain sewing; can be well recommended by ladies she has worked for; has no objection to leave the City. Call or address No. 111½ 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls. One as English cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference can be given. Call, or address by note, at No. 90 Wyckoff-st., second floor, front room, Brooklyn; or address M. S., the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waiter, or do the housework of a small family. The best of City reference from her last place where she lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an interesting, intelligent American young lady in a store as saleswoman, or in some quiet family as superintendent of housekeeping affairs. A pleasant home more desirable than a large salary. Call or address, M. M. M., No. 674 4th-st., near Avenue D.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework, in a small private family only. She may be seen any day this week, at No. 218 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, where her present employers will give such testimony of her worth and ability as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable *Protestant girl, 15 years old,* a situation in a respectable family, to mind a child and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., second floor, back room, for three days. Good reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By several first-class Protestant servants, consisting of American, English, Scotch, Welsh, colored, and Protestant Irish, of all ages, and well recommended. Office No. 7, 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress, by a person fully competent to the business. Refers to her last place in which she has lived for five years. Would take a situation as chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework. Call at No. 7? 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Apply at No. 56 Great Jones-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, in a private family, to do general housework; is tractable and neat; has no objection to mind children; can be very well recommended. Inquire at No. 347 Houston-st., up stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTND—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young industrious German, who is willing to work, and writes a good hand, as porter; or to make himself generally useful. Inquire or address WILLIAM KLUMP, care of F. Boyer, No. 180 Rivington-st., corner Attorney-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family; best of reference given. Can be seen at the residence of her employer, No. 1?? 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash and iron, for small private family; understands baking, making pastry, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 West 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last situations. Call at No. 123 Baerum-st., South Brooklyn, between Bergen and Dean sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, a Protestant, to do chamber work and waiting, or to assist with general housework. Apply at No. 189 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the baker's shop.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl in a respectable private family to do general housework or chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 38½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor. Has the best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City reference given. Call at No. 104 Mott-st., for this day, 2d floor.

SITUATIONS PROCURED—For Clerks, School Teachers, Conductors, Baggagemen, Brakemen, &c., Porters, Barkeepers, Coachmen, Waiters, and boys for trades. Apply to 4 East Broadway. ED. GILLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as excellent cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go as waitress or chambermaid. Call at No. 214 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., back room, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as lady's companion, or to instruct children in music. Good reference required and given. Address EUREKA, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl to do general housework in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply No. 91 James-st., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a talented French woman, as ladies' maid or seamstress in an aristocratic family. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 9 Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As organist in a Protestant church, in this City or Brooklyn. Address J. W. H., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 73 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—A person well acquainted with the dry goods business, having an extensive acquaintance in New-England and other States, is desirous of making an arrangement for the year coming in some house in this City. The best of reference given. Address HENRY, at this office, for three days.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 14 Sixth Avenue, and No 1?? Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—Wanted, an auctioneer, with a good voice and good character; one acquainted with the book and furniture auction business preferred. To the right kind of a man a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Address, with references, age, &c., Box No. 1,??, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—One who can set type, to go a short distance in the country. Call at WELLS & WEBB'S, No. 18 Dutch-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

TO LADIES.—A Protestant Englishwoman, a first-rate sewer, wishes work, either out or at her home. Apply at No. 36 East 1?th-st., in University-place.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

WANTED.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED—A lady well qualified to take the whole charge of a first-class private house. Apply at No. 18 West 1?th-st., with reference, between the hours of 2 and 5, for three days.

BOY WANTED—In an office, one who resides with his parents preferred, and one writes a good hand. Address MANUFACTURER, this office.

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II.

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LETTERS ON THE SOUND DUES QUESTION. [illegible] These letters treat of the difficulty between the United States and Denmark in a [illegible] manner. Valuable facts and strong arguments are brought to bear upon the points at issue—the right of Denmark to levy the sound dues [illegible] C. W. CHRISTERN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

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NEW MUSIC—"SPARKLING SUNDAY NIGHT," by S. MARKSTEIN.—Mr. MARKSTEIN has certainly given us in this Song one of the most natural and taking melodies we have ever met with in a comic song. No one can hear the melody alone without laughing. There are other editions of this song, but all are inferior as compared with this. Ask for COOK & BROS. edition, composed by MARKSTEIN, with beautiful lithographic title. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. COOK & BROTHERS, No. 3?? Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHEA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NELLIE OF TRURO. By the Author of "Vara." $1.

From the Louisville Journal.

The author of "Vara" does not need much of an introduction or of commendation beyond the merits of the delightful book, to which we endeavored to do justice at the time of its appearance. The novel opens with a pleasant picture of an old florist and of his daughter, who had emigrated to New-York from England. The inferior charms of a greenhouse introduce pleasantly to the reader Robert Lee, one of a family who are the central influences around which all the other bodies of the work revolve. The splendid mansion of the Lees of Truro, and the landscape that surrounds it, are charmingly painted. But among the notabilities of the Lee family, Helen, or Nellie, is the star of attraction. ... There are persons who may feel inclined to think the Rev. Mr. Stryker a caricature of the clerical character, but we have seen some who were cut from the same material of which Stryker was made. And such characters as Mr. Graves abound in every community. The entire portrait of Mr. Graves is capitally drawn. ... We have read the work from beginning to end, and we cheerfully commend it as a book that will richly repay perusal. The same elements of skill and power which we described as the property of the author of "Vara," are signally displayed in this work. The author is an admirable delineator of character and of scenery, and is unquestionably an earnest and devoted lover of the Bible and of its fruits.

From the Saturday Courier.

Though placed before the public without the prestige of a great name, this unpretending volume has a power and merit which will commend it to the admirers of pure moral fiction. It has all the moral excellences of "Vara"—the same earnestness of tone, vividness of description, and elevation of sentiment. Some of the characters are very happily conceived and artistically sketched; among which the true-hearted, self-sacrificing pastor of Cedarville is particularly noticeable. A faithful minister, whose teachings are the law of love, he may well be taken as a pattern by those pastors who habitually dwell on the terrors of the Gospel dispensation, and whose denunciations are apt to repel the timid from the Mercy seat.

Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

Sir John Falstaff was "not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in others;" and so, the Widow Bedott causes sympathetic "poetry" to appear like a rash on the fair face of all our country newspapers. Hear what the down-east editor has to say—or sing of

THE WIDOW BEDOTT.

A merrier book—although you look
Through all the list you can't discover;
The widow's art so wins the heart
That all the world becomes her lover;—
Where'er you go, mid high or low,
In city store or country villa,
You'll hear them speak about the meek,
Sweet Deacon Bedott's wife—Priscilla!
Oh! fair Bedott, thy rugged lot
No words of mine can soothe or weaken;
Thy weeds of woe too truly show
How much thy soul adored the Deacon!
So fair and pale—thy piteous tale
Might move a heart of stubborn granite,—
So close it winds around our minds
None ever stopped who once began it.
Thy mirthful powers amuse for hours,
Yet tears are mingled with our laughter;
And, true to life, each page is rife
With fun that rings from floor to rafter!

7th edition, of 1,000 each, now ready, of THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS. J. C. DALY, Publisher, New-York.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. AND ALL THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS, *ARE SOLD TO DEALERS CHEAPER THAN EVER.* AT CHARLES WILLMER'S UNIVERSAL ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AGENCY, No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor.

If any person doubts the assertion "that I have concluded an exclusive arrangement with the English Government" which enables me to sell the English newspapers cheaper than any other person in the United States, I respectfully invite such doubting person to my office upon the arrival of the *Baltic,* where he can see for himself the "red tape and seals" of the English Government attached to the wrappers inclosing the Newspapers I import. ARTHUR WILLMER, Agent, No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York. CHARLES WILLMER, No. 19 South John-st., Liverpool, England.

A SHARP LOOK OUT SHOULD BE KEPT FOR THE FIRST NUMBER OF YOUNG AMERICA. A new comic, satirical and humorous illustrated weekly Paper. It will contain something particularly interesting to everybody, and the finest pictorial ever before published. Secure copies early, as no back numbers will be *supplied after the first edition is exhausted. Price 6 cents per* copy, or $2 50 per year. All orders and communications to be addressed to T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City.

SPIRITUALISM EXAMINED SCIENTIFICALLY. PROF. ROBERT HARE'S GREAT BOOK. With engravings illustrating the Doctor's ingenious mechanical inventions to detect deception and demonstrate scientifically the true agent involved in the so-called Spiritual Manifestations. Price, $1 75; postage, 25 cents. Also, Dr. Hare's Lecture to 5,000 people in the Tabernacle. Price 5 cents. Address PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN, No. 342 Broadway, New-York.

NEW WAR CHARTS! COMPLETE SET OF WAR CHARTS FOR $1. Consisting of four, fully illustrating the European War in all its phases. Sent free on receipt of price. Address O. F. PARSONS, Publisher, No. 140 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT HALF PRICE—Beautifully bound for $1 50.—Until Jan. 1, 1856, we offer our large stock of MUSIC at half price. Extra discount to the trade and profession for cash. Our first-class PIANOS will be retailed at wholesale prices. All other articles at the same reduced prices. Catalogues of our latest and prettiest Music sent free of postage to all parts of the country. Persons requesting us to select any particular style of Music may rely upon getting the best of pieces. COOK & BRO., 349 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASTRONOMY EXTRAORDINARY!!—The romance of the Skies, or no mortal worlds beyond the earth, addressed to the universal Christian World and to Freemasonry, by one of the fraternity. Part 1—An introductory discourse, showing the absurdity of making worlds by Hypothesis, and peopling them by Analogy. Part 2—The Solar System and its errors. When proofs will be given that the Earth is quiescent, and that the Planets do not rotate on their axis. A lecture will be given on the above subject by Mr. McCONNELL, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at Mr. T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Mr. Franks, No. 2 Park-row, and Messrs. Willmer & Rogers, No. 42 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mr. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople, will, by special request from distinguished citizens of Brooklyn, deliver his Course of Lectures on *Turkey and Her Institutions,* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY, the 14th, SATURDAY, 22d, and THURSDAY, 27th inst., commencing at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Course, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1. Single Lecture, 25c. To be had at ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st.; MATHEWS' Bookstore, Court-st.; SWAINE'S Bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM LECTURES—1855-'56.—The second Lecture in the Course will be delivered by Rev. JOHN KENNADAY, D. D., of New-Haven, Conn., subject: *Self-Interest in Harmony with Benevolence,* on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. Admission 12½ cents. Tickets for sale at N. D. FISHER'S No. 101 Fulton-av.; R. J. LUCKEY'S, No. 198 Fulton-st.; N. BENNIT'S, No. 53 Atlantic-st., and at the door. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee.

CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—Opposite Washington Parade Ground. A Lecture in the French language will be delivered by Professor David on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject—*Luther—Loyola—or Protestantism and Jesuitism.* Tickets 25 cents.

RUSSIA, TURKEY AND THE WAR.—Dr. Baird gives the 2d of his three Lectures on *Russia, Turkey and the War,* TO-NIGHT, at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Russia, Past and Present.* Admission 25 cents.

PROF. L. P. HICKOK—Of Union College, will deliver the fourth Lecture before the Young Men's Association of the 20th-st. Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., THIS EVENING. Subject—*The Strong Will.* Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent. o28-'54-lawlyTh

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible]

[illegible] SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible] persons. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on sums from $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. [illegible] Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, in good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAM[illegible]

[illegible] J. H. HARLEY, No. [illegible] John-st., has [illegible] choice assortment of Furs, such as SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN, Also, a cheaper class of Furs [illegible] Victorines, Cuffs, and a fine selection of Muffs [illegible] for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN. [illegible] J. H. HARLEY, No. [illegible] John-st.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN [illegible] GOODS.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st. In order to close out the stock, WILL OFFER
Rich muslin de laines at 1s. per yard, worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Rich paramattas at 1s. 6d. per yard, (double width,) worth 2s. 6d. and 3s.
Rich plaid and plaid silks at 4s. and 6s., worth 6s. and 8s. per yard.
Rich French merinoes at 6s. and 8s., worth 10s. and 12s. per yard.
Rich Lyons velvet, for cloaking, &c., &c., from $1 to $4, (less than cost.)
Housekeepers' goods will be disposed of at a sacrifice of 20 per cent. on the original cost.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. We have received by late arrivals, EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, French and Scotch cambric and embroidered collars, habits, chemisettes, embroidered linen handkerchiefs, collars and sleeves in sets, embroidered skirts, flounced and tucked dresses for balls, French bands, flouncing infants' robes, waists and caps. Also, Honiton collars and sleeves in sets, crochet collars, guipure collars and sleeves in sets, black guipure laces, black Chantilly, dentelle and real thread veils, &c. ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st., And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CORNICES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS. Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Damasks, &c. Also, Cornices and Brackets, in rich gilt designs, all at 25 per cent. BELOW REGULAR PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st., And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES WHO HAVE LARGE FAMILIES. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st., Has just made up a large stock of young ladies' and misses' warm Cloaks and Talmas, cheap, for the holidays. Also, call and examine his stock of Velvet Cloaks, the largest and most complete in beautiful styles in the Trade. His stock of handsome Beaver Cloth Talmas, trimmed with velvet, is very large. He has just introduced several new styles. M. BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

REAL INDIA AND CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., splendid real India and camel's hair shawls, being an invoice from Lahore via England, to be sold on foreign account. The assortment comprises square and long shawls, plain and figured centres, in blue, green, scarlet and white, the whole forming the richest assortment in market.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS. A large variety of beautiful Fall styles very cheap. Also, FRENCH MERINOES AND DE LAINES, every shade, quality and price. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st., And now Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

W. W. NORTON—Would call the attention of his friends and customers to his stock of PLAIN and FIGURED DELAINES and CASHMERES. Also every other description of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Attention is also called to his stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description. Special attention is solicited to his stock of FRENCH COLLARS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c., all of which he is selling at prices far below the market prices. W. W. NORTON, No. 343 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts.

AT NO. 467 BROADWAY—May be found an endless variety of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which, in point of elegance, texture and workmanship, cannot be excelled in the world. The name of JEFFERS, in connection with this business, is a sufficient guarantee, and everybody who has been fitted at his store to Boots, Toilet Slippers, or Shoes, is sure to leave his name on his register as a regular customer. Ladies have but to call and examine his stock, and they will certainly be able to please themselves. JEFFERS, No. 467 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, SCARFS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—LE BOUTELLIER BROTHERS have embroidered collars, sleeves, sets, handkerchiefs and chemisettes of the newest designs and at all prices. Silk scarfs beautifully embroidered, also printed scarfs, ribbons as usual, of all kinds, but at prices lower than ever. Wool plaids at 4s., and other dry goods equally cheap. No. 90 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—Beautiful Black Cloth Cloaks at $12. Very pretty heavy gray Cloaks at $10. Magnificent Black Velvet Cloaks at $30. Five hundred new and beautiful garments will be opened this week, all first class and at low prices. GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BRUSSELS LACES.—A large assortment of Brussels Applique sets, received by the *St. Louis,* will be ready by Wednesday, the 12th inst. Also, Brussels' and point à l'aiguille capes, hdkf's, coiffures, &c., and a variety of other articles. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

COLD WEATHER! COLD WEATHER!! COLD WEATHER!!!—If you want a covering for your hands which is air tight, water tight, and as warm as any other covering made—purchase a pair of Lined India-Rubber Gloves!!! For sale by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs. New-York.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy second-hand clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots, will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FEATHERS, FRENCH FLOWERS, BEAVER BONNETS, &c., AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH, AT Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William. HOMER & KETCHUM.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK and its vicinity, desiring to purchase Bonnets and Dress Caps, of infinite variety, superior quality, and at prices really moderate, are invited to call on Madame HILLIER, Millinery Show Rooms, No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—Who can invest $500 to $1,500, in an important and substantial business, with the aid of a great improvement in the machinery. Any person who sees the machine will at once be convinced that the business will pay 100 to 200 per cent. on the whole amount invested. Apply of W. GARDNER, No. 11 Canal-st., third floor, or at No. 241 7th-st., in the evening. Undoubted reference will be required, and the same will be given.

LAW PARTNER.—A counselor, practicing extensively, wishes a well educated, well read young lawyer, fully competent to take entire charge of his business. Liberal proposals made to one every way qualified. Such only may address, prepaid, BLACKSTONE, New-York *Times* Office, for one week, stating when licensed, particulars of education, extent of practice, &c.

BY ADDRESSING T. B., IMMEDIATELY—At this Office, an opportunity will be offered to exchange dry goods, clothing, or tobacco and cigars, for about $3,000 worth of stock in a Company located near the City, and now doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

$10,000.—TWO ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN with above amount, can hear of an opportunity to engage with responsible parties in a profitable business now established, by addressing P. T. L., Box No. 2,104 Post-Office.

DRUG STORE—Corner of 3d-av. and 22d-st., long established, well stocked, and doing a good business, for sale, only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in superior style and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 138 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FURS.—The largest, richest, best and cheapest stock in the City at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway. N. B.—A full assortment of large Mink Capes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTE, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES. We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fitting, plumbing, and gas fixtures, [illegible] erected in dwellings, villages, and cities. [illegible]

[illegible] TAXES, 1855.—[illegible] December. Notice is also hereby given [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE LADIES OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. On SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. PART I. OVERTURE ... ORCHESTRA. Selections from Rossini's Stabat Mater, by Mesdames DE LA GRANGE and NANTIER DIDIEE, Miss ELSIE HENSLER, Messrs. BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, GASPARI and AMODIO. PART II. Fantasia, Piano-forte ... by M. R. [illegible] (First appearance in America.) Prayer, "Stradella" ... Signor SALVIANI. Aria ... Miss HENSLER. Aria ... Madame PATANIA. Prayer, "Otello" ... Madame DE LA GRANGE. The Miserere, "Il Trovatore," by Madame DE LA GRANGE, Signor BRIGNOLI, and All the Artists of the Academy. Admission ... ONE DOLLAR. Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; to be obtained at the Academy.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. MISS ANNA SPINOLA, *THE AMERICAN* PRIMA DONNA, a resident of Brooklyn, will make her debut, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, in a Grand VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, assisted by the following Eminent Artists: Miss A. VAIL, soprano, her first appearance in public. Mr. APTOMMAS, the great harpist. Mr. CHAS. DeJANON, the unequaled guitarist, and Mr. G. J. EVANS, the distinguished pianist. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the principal music and bookstores, and at the hall on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT. ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH, BY THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY. At the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's) Broadway, near Prince-st. The Church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.

ACADEMY HALL.—No. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET. FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY. Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855. The principal members of the original and well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1842, comprising E. H. Pierce, Mallory, Raynor, Gould, Donniker, Mairs, Christian, &c., &c., will give a short series of their inimitable concerts as above. Introducing for the first time in this City, their CELEBRATED HUTCHINSON FAMILY BURLESQUE. Tickets ... 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; concert commences at 7½. The above troupe perform in Philadelphia on Monday, Dec. 24, 1855. PARTICULAR NOTICE.—No connection with E. P. Christy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, 1855.—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY. Last night but one of the grand Comic Fairy Pantomime of ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN. Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY. Great success of the Ballet, the ELOPEMENT. The saloon dances and tableaux vivants received with admiration and wonder. The entertainments to commence with the new comedietta called THE SECRET MARRIAGE. Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY. PRICES OF ADMISSION. TICKETS ... FIFTY CENTS. The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are, Orchestra Seats ... One Dollar. Private Boxes ... Five Dollars. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY—Mr. BURTON in three comic characters—Mr. Berryman, Joe Bags, and Madame Vandersputz. The new American Comedy FALSE PRETENCES, OR BOTH SIDES OF GOOD SOCIETY, which nightly draws crowded and delighted audiences. The new scenery includes well-known views in New-York, and the Grand Fancy Ball, supported by every member of the Company, in beautiful costumes. Whitmore, Mr. G. Jordan; [illegible]; Mr. Burton; Mr. Bradley; Ruby, Mr. H. Jordan; Dr. Cram, Mr. Rainford; M. Bouquet, Peter Funk, Mr. Leffingwell; Mrs. Betsy Golden, Mrs. Barton; Mrs. Mildollar, Mrs. Thorne; Mrs. Crockney, Mrs. Hughes; Florence, Miss Thorne. And the roaring farce of THE THOUSAND MILLINERS. Joe Bags and Madame Vandersputz, Mr. Burton; Tom Tipton and Miss Smithers, Mr. [illegible]; the Apprentice, Mrs. Hughes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $?. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, will be presented the romantic Drama of PAULINE. Count De Beauvale, Mr. Lester; Pauline, [illegible]. To be followed by the Farce of A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. To conclude with the Farce of a CALIFORNIA WIDOW.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 13, will be performed the Musical Burletta of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Beauty ... Little Mary Marsh; John Quill, Master G. Marsh; The Beast ... Miss L. Marsh; Aldgate [illegible]. To conclude with the Farce of COUSIN JOE. Cousin Joe, Master G. Marsh; Margery, Little Mary Marsh.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Delightful HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS! THURSDAY, Dec. 13, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called REFORMATION. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the new piece of FREE LOVE, and the farce of OPPOSITE NEIGHBORS. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 3½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 585 Broadway—Great success, exciting laughter and crowded houses to witness the doleful and heart-rending tragedy of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH, Which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week, with the "Trick Horse" MAZEPPA, in new and wonderful feats nightly. Preceding the piece NEGRO MINSTRELSY. BISHOP BUCKLEY in his original jokes and witticisms. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The AMERICAN INSTITUTE having possession of this beautiful building, it will be made interesting and attractive. Steam and Gas Engines will be used for propelling a variety of novel machinery. Statuary, Castings, Tapestry, Agricultural Implements, and numerous other articles of great merit, can be seen in the Palace. The AMERICAN INSTITUTE will receive and keep in order all articles of novelty and utility for the inspection of the Public. WM. B. LEONARD, Cor. Sec'y and Agent.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL—Of the Young Men in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, will be held at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Tickets $?; to be obtained of any of the members. JONAS D. SAMSON, President, No. [illegible]; SIMON MARTIN, Secretary, No. 118 Maiden-lane. ALFRED MYERS, Treasurer, No. 477 Broadway. NOLL'S celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion.

THE FRIENDS OF JOHN A. COLLINS—In view of the total loss of his expensive geological diagrams, charts, &c., by the fire at Hope Chapel, propose a meeting for his relief, by placing him again before the public, under the favorable auspices he deserves. The meeting will take place at the scene of his misfortune, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the Chapel having been kindly tendered for their use, by the lessees, though they themselves have suffered loss. The friends of science are invited.

JOEL TIFFANY'S ELOQUENT, PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES on *Spiritualism,* Stuyvesant Institute, New-York, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock; Brooklyn Institute, WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS; Williamsburg, Spiritual Assembly Rooms, corner 4th and South 3d, MONDAY and THURSDAY. Admission, 10 cents.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.—MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.—The American Troupe of JUVENILE BELL RINGERS and Vocalists EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon of Saturday at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON will lecture and give a variety of very amusing experiments at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Also, the following Monday and Thursday evenings. Door open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7, precisely. Admittance one shilling.

SARACCO'S GRAND BALL—At the splendid City Assembly Rooms, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14. Tickets $2, which can be obtained at No. 579 4th-st. The Carlowitzka, Varsovienne and Crimdeane, with the most fashionable dances in the highest circles of Paris, will be introduced by SARACCO'S pupils, [illegible] festival.

L. MOREAU GOTTSCHALK—Respectfully announces a PIANO-FORTE SOIREE at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. He will perform his grotesque fantasia—"The Banjo" and other celebrated Piano-Forte Works. Particulars in future advertisements.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD—Will give her FIRST CONCERT IN NEW-YORK, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at Niblo's Saloon. See future advertisements.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in the country. It contains 120 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Forced to grow in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, [illegible] Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] No. [illegible] South [illegible]-st., Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

E. L. Hogue, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH COST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, Stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st., On FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock.

Comprising an ENTIRE INVOICE, received by the [illegible] at Boston, and consisting in part of: Regulated silver CYLINDERS; do. do. do. ANCRES; [illegible] GOLD LEVERS and LEPINES, in heavy [illegible] and hunting cases; gold and double time and independent SECOND WATCHES, for sporting purposes, and other fine SWISS WATCHES, from the best GENEVA LOCLE FACTORIES.

Also, an invoice of ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES and MOVEMENTS, TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, consisting of movement and gold hunting WATCHES, made by R. & G. Beesley, W. B. Johnson, M. J. Tobias, and other well-known LONDON MAKERS.

Also, a large lot of ENAMELED and DIAMOND SET GOLD WATCHES, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$27,000	Jefferson City 6 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible]	Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
$22,000	Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible]	Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$1,000	Little Miami Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
$6,000	Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen) Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible]	Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana	$1,000 each
$6,000	Chicago and Mississippi 1st Mortgage Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible]	Michigan Southern (Jackson) Bonds	$1,000 each
[illegible]	Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company	
[illegible]	Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	$1,000 each
30 shares	United States Mail Steamship Co.	$100 each
[illegible] shares	Michigan Southern Railroad Construction Stock	$100 each
6 shares	Commonwealth Insurance Company	$100 each
[illegible] shares	Enterprise Fire Insurance Company (hypothecated)	$25 each
40 shares	Chatham Bank	$25 each
40 shares	Pacific Bank	$50 each
[illegible] shares	Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island	$25 each
261 shares	St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares	Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
250 shares	American Artificial Stone Company	$10 each

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Henry Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, RICH SILVER WARE, IVORY AND PEARL CUTLERY, &c.—At the residence No. 59 West 26th-st., near [illegible]-av.—H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture, &c., of the above first-class house, which has been recently furnished with the most costly furniture, consisting in part piano-forte, royal velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, elegantly carved rosewood Elizabethan etagere, plate front and back reception chairs in tapestry, rosewood secretary, bookcases, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rich lace window curtains, French shades, oil-paintings and parlor ornaments, bronze and marble clocks, decorated China vases, &c.; dining room oak extension table, elegant China dinner set of 173 pieces, glass ware, decorated China tea and coffee sets, carved rosewood bedsteads, do. washstands, rosewood bureaus, decorated China toilet sets, French sofas, spring-seat chairs, do. do. rockers in plush, lounges, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, &c.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Peremptory sale of superior made cabinet furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City manufactory and fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. The stock will be arranged for exhibition on Tuesday, consisting in part of ten solid rosewood frame parlor suites of furniture, covered in costly brocades, brocatels, plush and hair cloth, upholstered plain and tufted; rich centre tables, buffets; rosewood etageres, corner etageres, stands, rich work tables, cabinets, library and secretary bookcases, Stathopes, Turkish and Voltaire chairs, reception chairs, one reclining chair covered in morocco, cost $80, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany, walnut and oak, in suites to match, several richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings, side and fancy tables in great variety, tete-a-tete and plain back sofas, chairs to match, oak, mahogany and dining-room furniture in great variety, cottage and gothic chairs, several lounges and lounge beds, covered in fancy delaines and enameled cloth, pure South American hair mattresses, palliasses, carpets, rich clocks, vases, tea sets, oil-paintings, English line engravings, 20 French plate pier mirrors, and 6 mahogany and rosewood piano-fortes, new and second hand. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, FRENCH CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINESE GOODS, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., a superb invoice of elegant bronze, ormolu and marble 8-day clocks, with superb bronze groups, bronze figures and statuettes, reapers, lute player, warriors, &c.; bronze groups, cupids, fishermen, stag hunt, boy and dog, cavaliers, &c.; elegant bronze candelabras and candlesticks, ormolu candelabras, supported by porcelain groups and figures, coupes, card-receivers, &c.; French China, painted and decorated vases, of various styles and sizes; China card plates, tea and dinner sets, China boxes, &c.; heavy silver-plated ware, salvers, liquor frames, tea sets, casters, cake baskets, toast racks, goblets, salts, candlesticks, &c.; Parian marble vases, butter tubs, pitchers, card and cake plates, Parian groups and figures, Chinese enameled vases, lacquered work-boxes, dressing tables, cabinets, figures, &c.; alabaster glove and jewel boxes, inkstands, ebony work-boxes, fitted; Japan, pearl, inlaid trays; work-boxes, checker boards, portfolios, ormolu, bronze and China etagere ornaments, wax dolls, toys, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studios in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouvermans, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedes, Tintoretto, Maneseco, Paul Bril, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntingdon and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-sts.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART.—Store corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE POWER AND HAND PRESSES, &c., in Taylor-st., Brooklyn, near Kent-av., within five minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Supreme Court, Kings County—Philip Gordon against John Tuffs, Assignee and Assignors. The undersigned, by an order of this Court dated Dec. 3, 1855, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, 24 valuable power and hand presses, planing and drilling machines, lathes, vices, blacksmith's tools, stocks and dies, bellows, &c., together with the valuable machinery and materials used in the manufacture of Port-monnaies, valued at over $10,000. Can be seen on the morning of sale. Terms cash—bankable money. No postponement. C. M. Briggs, Attorney for plaintiff. John Campbell, Receiver, Nos. 113 Grand-st., Williamsburg; and 177 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of Parisian china vases, dinner, tea, dessert and tête-à-tête sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronzes, figures, statuettes, Bohemian flint glass, costly real India cashmere long and square shawls, Chinese and Japanese goods, Hudson Bay sable furs, stone marten do., mink do., Russia fitch, with a general assortment of English and Parisian goods, suitable for the Holiday season. The whole, without any exception, forming the richest display of first-class goods ever before offered to the public.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the large and spacious stores, Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—To pay advances, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., by catalogue.—Families, dealers and shippers are invited to this sale, as rare inducements will be offered them, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano, made by J. & C. Fischer, (to be sold precisely at 12 o'clock;) also, superior French plate mirrors, fine oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, fancy mantel clock, portable desks, China ware, &c.; also, elegant rosewood library, bookcases, wardrobes, Jenny Lind and other bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, lounges, dressing bureaus with marble tops, pier and centre tables, extension dining tables, washstands with marble tops, suites of parlor and chamber furniture, &c. N. B.—Boxers, matters and cariers furnished.

James Miller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The attention of the public is called to the sale of valuable property, consisting of houses, cottages, and vacant land, to be made by JAMES MILLER, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. This will afford a splendid opportunity for investment, as so many lots will be taken out of the market by the Central Park—and most of these are situated in its vicinity—on Broadway, 5th-av., 30th, 53d, 81st and 82d-sts., 3d-av. and 116th-st.; 6th-av. and 126th-st.; 8th-av., 124th and 125th-sts. Also, 5 acres of land at High Bridge, on the Harlem River. Terms liberal, and sale peremptory. For maps and particulars, inquire at the auction-room, No. 31 Maiden-lane.

Eugene R. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 99 Nassau-st., near John, to-morrow, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, a large collection of second-hand furniture, and fancy articles, and a general assortment of rich and plain cabinet furniture; also, 12 suites of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in rich plush and brocatel; painted sets of chamber furniture; plated ware, glass ware, mirrors, paintings, mahogany and rosewood chairs, tables, bureaus, and washstands; the whole of which will be sold to pay advances.

Eugene R. Franklin, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—EUGENE R. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Seed Store of Mallvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., a choice lot of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Snow drops, &c., &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

E. L. Hogue, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF VERY RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, PARIS AND VIENNA TOYS, &c., &c., BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, Stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st. On FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1855, at 10 o'clock.

Comprising a great variety of rich holiday presents, toys and every variety of fancy goods.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS AND TWO VACANT LOTS ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN THE 9TH and 10TH AVS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, viz:

On Twenty-second-street.—The large and handsome 4-story attic and basement brick house and lot of ground known as No. 360 West 22d-st. south side, between 9th and 10th avs. The house is finished in excellent style, with baths, Croton water, gas, and other modern improvements, and is 22 feet by 50 feet 2 inches in depth. The lot is very large, being 38 feet front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story and basement brick houses and lots known as Nos. 282, 284 and 286 22d-st., adjoining the above property, each house being 19 feet front and rear by 46 feet 2 inches in depth, except No. 286, which is 19 feet 11 inches front and rear. These houses are well built, and have gas, Croton water, range, marble mantels, and are built in a substantial manner. The lot No. 286 is 19 feet 11 inches by 98 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 269, 271 and 273 West 21st-st., directly in rear of the above described. These lots are each 21 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth, except No. 273, which is only 21 feet 5 inches front. The houses are well built, have courtyards in front, and are very handsomely finished, having many modern improvements.

On Twenty-first-street.—Also, a large lot of ground forming about two lots, adjoining the last, being west of the same and nearer 10th-av. The whole plot is 44 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth. This property is in a very excellent neighborhood, and the sale offers great inducements to those wishing a quiet and retired residence on the west side of our City. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, as 60 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. The property will also be sold subject to nuisance clauses. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of furniture—Been used only a few months, and made for the Castle Garden—will be removed to our store for convenience of sale—it having been stored since the Garden was leased to the Emigrant Society, and is in good order—consisting of 1,000 feet settees with stuffed cushions, 1,800 feet figured moreen stuffed cushions, a large quantity of carpets, 8 dozen cottage cane-seat chairs in perfect order, 8 dozen common Windsor do., 20 dozen stools, 2 superior mahogany marble-top restaurant tables, 19 round do., half dozen iron framed do., 1½ dozen arm chairs with cushions, washstands with marble tops, bar-room fixtures, large stove, fixtures, &c., several smaller do., 14 dozen tea spoons, 6 dozen knives and forks, 22 dozen cups and saucers, 21 dozen plates, large lot of bowls and pitchers, 8 large punch bowls, 2 dozen decanters, 3 dozen large glass jars, coffee urns, plated, a large assortment of costly chandeliers, ormolu and bronze, 8 lights, in perfect order, 15 dozen brackets, globe holders, harp and globe do., 90 one-light brackets, 18 three do., 1 large harp do., 12 scroll do., 10 superior do., a large assortment of glass trays, tubs, spittoons, pails, bar-screen, ice picks, pepper boxes, india rubber canteens, Goodyear's patent, cigar lighters, shoe knives, liquor mixers, pitchers, and a great variety of other furniture.

Also, about 50,000 Havana cigars, Regalias, Cassadoras, Londres, and other brands, purchased for the Garden—the whole without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a light barouche, nearly new, and in perfect order, made by Ham to order, extension shifting top, and a very desirable vehicle in every respect, cost $450.

Also, a valuable pair of large bay family horses, recently from the country, perfect, gentle and kind.

Also, a fine iron-gray horse, long tail, about eight years old and sixteen hands high, stylish driver, good saddle horse, gentle and kind in all harness, can trot inside of three minutes.

Also, a light trotting wagon, nearly new, and in good order.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—Attractive sale of rich and valuable Fancy Furs, comprising Hudson Bay sable on mantles, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs and cuffs, marten sable, bau marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, &c. The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made, and well worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE—OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE, being that of a family giving up housekeeping, and removed for convenience of sale. On FRIDAY (to-morrow) Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 111 Nassau-st., near Beekman; after which a splendid stock of new and elegant furniture, viz: Parlor, dining-room and chamber suites, etageres, wardrobes, sideboards, extension dining tables, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF REAL INDIA AND CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—Being an invoice from Lahore *via* England, to be sold on foreign account, THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st. The assortment comprises square and long shawls, plain and figured centres in blue, green, scarlet and white, the whole forming the richest assortment in market.

J. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2?6 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots of hardware, cutlery, &c.; also, 1 case accordeons, 100 cards Greaves & Son's fine knives, scissors, &c.; also, 200 lbs. green shoe thread, 100 fancy clocks, an invoice of German goods, assorted; shovels, locks, hinges, &c.; 3 cases single and double guns and pistols. Terms, 90 days, $100 and upwards.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, sale of household furniture, comprising bureaus, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, sofas, tables, chairs, stoves, &c., &c.; two wagons and sleigh; also, one upright piano and Britannia tea sets.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, STOVES, BLANKETS, LIQUORS.—FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, soap, raisins, teas, coffees, prunes, cigars, tobacco, sweet oil, pickles, gin schnapps, champagne, hardware, French saucepans and basins, nails, clocks, knives, wrapping paper, shirt collars, over-coats, &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to
T. O. FOWLER, No. 55 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS,
WARRENS, HARTT & LESLEY,
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE—I will expose for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of 10th-st. and avenue C in the City of New-York, the lease, franchises, licenses and articles of personal property, goods, chattels, horses, stages, sleighs, &c., and the right of running the stage route as now owned and possessed by the New-York Dry Dock, Grand-street, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company in the City of New-York: 187 horses, 36 stages, 16 sleighs, 250 tire bolts, 600 weight of iron, 300 weight of steel, two large iron safes, together with all other property and interest appertaining to the stage route and Company aforesaid. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES F. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagees and Trustees,
Office Marine Court

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 66 and 68 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A letter directed to T. Warner, Jr., Esq., Cashier, Norwalk, Conn., containing the following Notes, indorsed by us: Note of Peirce & Dennison, to the order of J. McLaughlin, at 3 months, dated Nov. 10, payable at Greenwich Bank, for $89 30; Note of J. Meserole, to our order, at 3 months, dated Nov. 30, payable at Williamsburg City Bank, for $186 46; Note of Judson & Parrish, to our order, at 6 months, dated Aug. 1, payable at No. 109 Beekman-st., for $848 84; Draft on France & Co., Utica, to our order, at 4 months, dated Sept. 29, accepted, payable at Ontario Branch Bank, for $292 75. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the subscribers.

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOUND—In the store of the subscribers at various times, a sum of money, a gold watch seal, and a gold pencil case, which the owners can have by applying to GEO. SLOANE & CO., No. 250 Hudson-st.

STOLEN—From the corner of Broadway and Wall-st., two yellow sole leather trunks. $10 reward will be paid for the recovery of the trunks and detection of the thief.

LOST—A pair of gold-bowed spectacles, in passing from East 18th-st. through the 5th-av. and 14th-st. to the 6th-av. The finder shall be rewarded, by sending them to No. 102 West 18th-st.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BERRYMAN, STORMS & CO., steam-engine and boiler builders, in Desbrosses-st., are requested to present them immediately to the office of the subscriber, [illegible] Washington-st.

JOHN H. HOLDANE, Receiver.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM, AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 246 South-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near Henry Barclay's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x38 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 465 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Building.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—2 on 9th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 6 on 14th-st., 3 on 15th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 18th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 21st-st., 5 on 22d-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 27th-st., 2 on 31st-st., 3 on 33d-st., 6 on 34th-st., 4 on 39th-st., 4 on 42d-st., 1 on St. Mark's-place, 1 on Gramercy-park, 1 on 6th-st., 3 on 4th-av.

These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price, from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement houses, and other property not comprised in the above list. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The handsome four-story English basement brick house (with port cochere) and lot of ground No. 98 East 23d-st., on south side, between Lexington and 3d avs. The house is 25x55 feet, built in the best manner, and has all the modern improvements: Croton water and gas throughout, baths, water closets, dumb waiter, furnace, &c. Lot 25x98 feet 9 inches. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 18th-st.

$6,000.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE FOR $6,000.—A large, genteel, new house, with the furniture, carriage-house and grounds, beautifully situated, ten miles from Brooklyn. Terms, one-half cash. Apply immediately, to
M. L. SHELDON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE FOR $3,000 CASH.—An excellent, old-settled farm of 120 acres, with buildings, orchard, &c.; about 180 miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a railroad and village. Apply to CHARLES W. FORDHAM,
No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7.

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from Astoria, L. I., containing 24 acres; the land is high, and has a good house, barn, well-water, &c.; over 3,000 feet front; on the Flushing and Bowery turnpikes; suitable for a market gardener, or can be divided into several building sites, Commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

TO PURCHASERS OF SECOND-HAND BUILDING MATERIALS.—FOR SALE—The building, No. 25 Park-place, running through to Murray-st. Apply to J. SINCLAIR, No. 157 East 40th-st., or at No. 1 Depau-row, corner Bleecker and Thompson sts.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thirty-two lots in one plot, beautifully situated on Bedford-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb, Brooklyn. New-York City property west of Broadway and below Canal, desired in exchange. Inquire of T. HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, manufacturer of patent lights, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For unencumbered country property, a property in the city of Brooklyn, rented for 5 years. Those desiring available property attended with little or no trouble will be treated with upon fair terms. Apply at No. 117 Nassau-st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WANTED—of a store 20 to 25 feet wide, located east of Broadway and above Maiden-lane. Address Box No. 4,708 New-York Post-Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO LET.

SHELL ROAD TO LET.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for hiring the road of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, from Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857. Said road is located in the township of Newtown and City of Brooklyn, and is the main Shell Road thoroughfare from the latter place to Newtown, Flushing, &c. Also to let, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1860, the Hotel near the bridge, on said road, by proposals as above. All communications will be addressed to the subscriber. A. BETTS, Secretary,
Newtown, Dec. 7, 1855. at Newtown, Queens County.

MARBLE WORKER'S SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET OR LEASE.—The Marble establishment No. 628 6th-av., with dwelling overhead, and also a two-story in rear, and with the work-benches, patterns, &c., to lease for 1½ years; or the lease of the whole will be sold, and the amount taken in good low-priced mantels. Apply to WANDECO & MUSSCHE, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautifully located cottage, at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire at No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 47 and 49 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to William H. Aspinwall, Edward J. Woolsey, Fred. H. Wolcott, James T. Toutter, President Bank Republic, New-York, Wm. E. Sill, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. Ver Planck, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eldridge.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28......1855	Saturday, Dec. 1......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12......1855	Saturday, Dec. 15......1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26......1855	Saturday, Dec. 29......1855
Saturday, Jan. 5......1856	Saturday, Jan. 12......1856
Saturday, Jan. 19......1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23......1856
Saturday, Feb. 2......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6......1856
Saturday, Feb. 16......1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20......1856
Saturday, Mar. 1......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5......1856
Saturday, Mar. 15......1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19......1856
Saturday, Mar. 29......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2......1856
Saturday, Apr. 12......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16......1856
Saturday, Apr. 26......1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
	Wednesday, June 11......1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

Notice.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.....AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.........EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.......CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison....NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head, Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Cosmopolite*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*R. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH...Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock, M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 23d February, at 12 o'clock, M.
GLASGOW....Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 28 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

The *Glasgow* will be discharged from Transport service by the beginning of February next, soon after which there will be fortnightly sailings from both Ports.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—The United States Mail steamer UNION, R. Adams, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

Price of Passage—First Cabin..........$130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin..........75

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, 13th.

For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, No. 55 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine stock, suitable for private or public use, with our new invented cushions, which are the only correct cushions now in use. Trimmings for sale at reasonable prices.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices to close a concern.

NOTICE.—The Assignee of Horace Waters, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons having demands against said Waters, to present the same, and all persons indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call and settle with the subscriber, or his clerk, A. M. KANOUSE, without delay.
JOHN I. SMITH, Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 69 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 William-st.

LOAN FOR $4,500,000.—For the redemption of Stock, due January 1, 1856, and for deficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 18th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of FOUR MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Transferable Certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund;" and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal and the balance on the 26th day of December next, at the State Bank in the city of Albany; or at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Nov. 28, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor,
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State,
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not *secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by an only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

New-York, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Albany, Nov. 5, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 26 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wood Bros. & Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 34 William-st., corner of Pine.

ADVANCES ON RAILROAD IRON—In store, or in transit to the works, made by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Atlantic Bank, New-York, Nov. 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th inclusive of December. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY,
New-York, Nov. 28, 1855. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, in the City of New-York, on the California 7 per cent. Civil Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, &c., FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk, 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York by taking the large, commodious side-wheel steamship JAMESTOWN or ROANOKE on Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, from pier 13 North river foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far south as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $32. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13 North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Bullock, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD J. MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD J. MANN & CO. from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends, BELL & GRANT, of London and Liverpool.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 13 Front-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, [illegible].

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 90 and 95 per cent. Alcohol, No. 180 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

MEDICAL.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA, Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should always resort to this valuable medicine, [illegible] Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, [illegible] the men who certify that Dr. AYER'S [illegible]:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State, and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

[illegible] Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; [illegible] all physical impediments vanish like magic [illegible] the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] DR. MAGNIN.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. [illegible] DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. [illegible] HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, [illegible] My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, [illegible] can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Mentor of Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. [illegible] Dr. WATSON [illegible]. W. WATSON, M. D.

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DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—12th edition; 340 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted specially on the above diseases or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 465 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

LEECHES.—20,000 large Swedish Leeches arrived in prime order; also, 20,000 large German Leeches, for sale at low prices by J. F. CEEU & CO., No. 88 and 89 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—J. F. C. & CO. beg leave to inform Druggists and Dealers in Leeches throughout the United States, that they are receiving large importations of Leeches per every steamer from Bremen or Liverpool. Their arrangements are made so as to enable them to supply orders for any quantity at the very lowest prices.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT PLASTER to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne:
C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court.
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R. R. NEWMAN, Proprietor.

In a Physician of over 20 years' practice. [illegible], New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. [illegible] Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. [illegible]

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 30 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible] York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. PERRY—No. 88 FRANKLIN-STREET, near Broadway, New-York. (Advice confidential.)

N. B.—Dr. Perry is the sole agent for the celebrated female remedies manufactured by M. Duval, and forwards the same to all parts on the receipt of $5. See *Sunday Dispatch, Courier, Atlas, Police Gazette*, &c.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 3 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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James B. Ames, Jr., Secretary.
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NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	W. W. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Lauer,
Henry A. Boorman,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
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Herm'n Lohmeyer,	R. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
W. H. DUNNINGTON, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
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RAILROADS.

[illegible]

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD ... OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, ... [illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855. [illegible]

B. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. [illegible]

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford. I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible] WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. [illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West. [illegible]

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., ... [illegible] JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5th AND 20th OF EACH MONTH. NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—[illegible] The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT (2,500 tons burthen,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burthen,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. [illegible] apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. [illegible] The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. C. S. BOGGS, U. S. N. [illegible] GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander [illegible] For passage apply to F. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 18th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. [illegible] For passage, apply to WM. F. ROLLO & CO., No. 29 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COLLINS' ... OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

VENETIAN BLOOM.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Venetian Bloom. [illegible]

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

Speech of Mr. Whiting on behalf of the Prosecution.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

MR. BRADY'S PROTEST ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1855.

The Court opened this morning at 11 o'clock. The assemblage was very large, and the public excitement profound. No adequate idea could be given of the intense interest which was exhibited by the spectators, and of the solemnity with which the proceedings became invested as the day drew to an end and the Judge rose to deliver his charge.

At a few minutes past 11, shortly after the opening of the Court, Mr. Whiting rose to sum up the case for the people.

The Court gave orders to the officers to prevent persons from passing and repassing through the doors whilst the counsel was occupied in his address.

Mr. Whiting said that he was not at all disturbed by the opening and shutting of the doors. He thought that this case was of so much importance, that every citizen who was anxious to hear any portion of it should have an opportunity of doing so.

Some manifestations of applause were made in a corner of the Court, which Mr. Bartholf, the Officer, promptly suppressed, observing that "this was not a theatre."

The Judge—Persons using applause or disapprobation of any kind, will be removed immediately by the officer. It is proper that an audience here should bear in mind that is a place for the administration of justice, and especially so when an individual is on trial for his life; but, above all things, order should be observed in such a case, if not for the sake of the Bench individually, it is for the sake of the sovereignty of the people itself, which is represented in these courts of justice.

MR. WHITING'S ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Whiting rose amid the most impressive stillness, and said:

On the morning of the 25th of February last, William Poole, at Stanwix Hall, received two wounds, one on the leg, the other on the breast, the ball perforating his heart. He survived these wounds until about the 8th of March, when he died on the morning of that day. The wound in the breast, which had penetrated his heart, produced his death. On the 11th of March, shrouded by the stars and stripes of his country, he was placed in his coffin. He was borne from his house to his grave, leaving behind him a widow and child. Thousands of his fellow-citizens followed that lifeless body. Teeming thousands lined the streets through which it passed. It was a glorious morning. It was a morning such as this. All nature was at peace. Thus he died; and thus was buried the body of William Poole. Is this a fitting day for the contemplation of the question how came he by his death? Is it a fitting day for us to inquire by whose hand that death was inflicted, and under what circumstances? We are here to administer justice, not vengeance. And, in the discussion of this question, if I should happen to be betrayed by an earnestness which is sometimes mistaken for vehemence, all this audience understand that it is no place for the exhibition either of admiration, applause or disapproval, but that they should remember they are in the very temple of the living God, and that when He ministers here the whole earth should be silent. There is nothing more like Him than the administration of justice.

The counsel adverted to the duty of Jurors to find the truth and to render their verdict accordingly, irrespective of feeling or prejudice of any character, and proceeded to speak of the importance of the issues at stake in this trial. It had ceased, he said, to be a question between public justice and Lewis Baker; it had become a question of life and death to the peaceful citizen. He alluded to the assertion by the counsel who had addressed the Jury for the prisoner, that every man in this community might carry a pistol without violating the law. While declining to argue whether or not the law was such as the counsel declared it to be, he denied that morality justified such an act, and condemned the prisoner for having resorted to armed violence, instead of to the peaceful power of the law for protection against Poole, if he considered himself in danger. And having killed Poole, he continued, could not Mr. Baker and his counsel have come into this Court and defended this case, without the necessity of traducing the character of Poole in the manner in which it had been done. The learned counsel proceeded to speak of the character of Baker's associations, as a fact destroying the presumption that his character was of that mild, quiet, inoffensive and peaceable nature which his counsel claimed for him. He adverted to the engagement between Baker, Turner and Hyer at Platt's, as exhibiting the heroism of Hyer and the dastardly character of his assailants. A glowing eulogy on America as the home of liberty and the asylum for the oppressed of all climes; a reference to the blessings of civil and religious liberty, derived to the human race from the act of a German monk; a passing allusion to the question as to the comparative superiority of the Celtic and Saxon races; an opinion as to the great party now overspreading the land being based upon a fatal and a rotten principle; a very humble estimate of Mr. Morrissey's moral qualities, as exhibited in the affray between him and Poole at Stanwix Hall; an estimate of Poole's manliness proportionately high; and a powerful denunciation of the mode in which justice is mal-administered and municipal office abused, with the suggestion that a higher recompense would remove the liabilities to temptation;—these various points were handled successively and in detail by the learned counsel, before he reached the incidents in which Baker was an actor, and which immediately preceded the affray at Stanwix Hall, in which Poole received his death wound. The counsel argued that it was a fair inference that Baker remained in Stanwix Hall after the affray between Poole and Morrissey, until Poole returned. He showed from the evidence that Baker then went for Turner, and contended that the subsequent acts of these parties established the fact of a conspiracy to pick a quarrel with Poole, and, under pretence of it, to kill him, beyond question. Several allusions were made to the subject of nationality—the learned gentleman dealing very severely with the counsel on the opposite side for having referred at all to such a subject, asserting that the act of naturalization was to transform a man from a native of any other land into an American, and making some allusions of a character which could hardly be considered as flattering to citizens of foreign, and especially of Irish birth. Then the affair at the Gem was introduced, by way of episode, and then came up the subject proper—the second affray at Stanwix Hall.

The circumstances of the second affray were narrated at full length, Poole was declared to have been the party attacked, the evidence was brought to bear on the fact of his entire innocence; the theory that Turner's second shot struck Poole in the knee was admitted to be untenable, and the positions, declarations, and acts of the parties from the time they entered and Paudeen locked the door, in order, as the counsel argued, to prevent people outside from coming in before the murder of Poole was accomplished, until the time Poole and Baker clinched and fell on the floor, were given in minute detail.

Here a recess of 15 minutes took place, after which the learned gentleman resumed by saying that if Poole was shot in the leg and staggered forward, was it at all probable that Baker, who was not then shot, would have fallen underneath Poole? Even had Baker been under, he could not have fired a pistol to inflict a wound corresponding to the holes in the waistcoat—taken from the body of Poole. This dumb witness, the waistcoat, proves that Baker was on top of Poole. Did any human being who was in that saloon that night see Poole with a pistol in his hand during that second affray? It is not pretended that he had a pistol from the time this party entered the saloon until the end of the tragedy. Besides, he was backed up against the washstand; Paudeen was in front of him, boxing him; how could Poole have fired a pistol from under his coat while Paudeen, Baker, and Turner were around him? and as his hands were placed behind him, how could he have fired a pistol in front of him? Even if Poole had shot from under his coat, he would have been justified in firing. Counsel produced Poole's coat, and instituted a careful examination of the holes in that garment, proposing to show that Poole could not have fired a pistol from underneath his overcoat. He alluded to the experiments which have been made in reference to the effect of pistol shots upon clothing, since the commencement of this trial.

In regard to Poole's threats against Baker, (that he would cut off his ears and nose, &c.,) Mr. Whiting argued that these were but little sallies of his, (Poole's,) never intended to be carried into effect, and never attempted to be carried into effect. The prosecution had refrained from placing Mrs. Poole upon the stand to testify that this was her husband's coat, and that when he was brought home in it, it was in the same condition then as it is now. Counsel did not know Mrs. Poole, nor did he know the orphan child; they had not sought to excite the sympathies of the Jury—such belonged to Mr. Baker; all reasonable doubts belonged to Mr. Baker. To the prosecution simply belongs the truth. Is it to be credited that Poole fired four shots and hit Baker, and yet not a solitary individual saw him fire a pistol or heard him fire. The holes in Poole's vest, too, indicate that he was underneath. Counsel proceeded to prove the identity of Poole's pistol, which was not discharged, but dropped out of his pocket when he fell into the arms of Cy. Shay.

Again, what took Baker to the saloon, and what did he do when he got there? To accompany Hyler, it is said. But Hyler lived at Stanwix Hall. He was going home. Was it necessary for five men to see him home to protect him? And if he was in reality afraid of his life, why did he go into the bar-room, instead of entering the private door that led to his own apartments? No; the parties who accompanied Hyler to Stanwix Hall did not go with him to protect him. The party who went to the saloon that night, with Baker in their company, were men whose home is in strife and aggression—their pleasures are in the cup—their pastime in the roulette-table and the sweat-cloth—their amusements playing with human life—their crowning glory, murder. The road they follow leads to death. Counsel for defence had argued that Baker had no home, and so was led into evil associations. But Hyler had a home—why did he not go to it, instead of entering the saloon? Morrissey had a wife. Did he go home? Not at all—he was running around the streets, drinking at every shop, paying no regard to the feelings of his family. Baker had a mother: his reflections over her green grave should have brought back his early recollections, and turned him from the strange and wayward paths which lead to destruction, toward the road which leads to life. But he had a father, and his heart now aches over the peril in which his son now stands—his heart-strings crack at every word I am called, in the performance of my duty, to utter,—his heart bleeds at the knowledge that his son must be consigned to the scales of even-handed justice. With all these endearments of family ties, did Baker say—I will arise and go to my father, and to my father's house, where there is enough and to spare? No; he chose rather to eat of the corn-stalks and the sheaves, to remain with his vile associates, to take up the murderous pistol, and take into his heart the idea of revenge—revenge.

Counsel recapitulated the course of events at Stanwix Hall on the night of the pistol occurrence—cast ridicule upon the point raised by the defence that Maguire was a boy—a bald-headed gentleman who had carried newspapers since the year 1831—argued that Baker had armed himself in order to be prepared to take Poole's life on the first favorable opportunity, that he resigned his commission in the Police in order to be untrammeled in the accomplishment of his purpose; that Poole never went in his way; but that Baker followed Poole and that he followed Hyer.

In reference to the appeal of defence to the nationality of Jurors, Mr. Whiting was very severe. We are indebted to the improvement in European Society for the importation into this country of a set of vagabonds, who, with a bold front, like Satan of old, defy public opinion, brave the Bench, the Bar and the Jury: the sooner we put an end to their acts of violence, the better. If any Juryman suffered his nationality to interfere with the decision he *was required to give in this case, he was a perjured villain*, and had no right to sit in that Jury-box,—for naturalization is in its very nature a transformation of all nationalities into a pure Americanism. Mr. Whiting denounced the spirit of mobocracy, which was awakened by appeals to nationality such as that which the counsel for defence had indulged in before this Jury. He (Mr. Whiting) had himself once experienced the effect of this spirit in his own case; a mob had gathered before his own front door, for a cause more trivial than any which has affected the progress of this case.

Mr. Clark (interrupting) earnestly denied that in his argument for the defence he had appealed to the nationalities or prejudices of the Jury.

Mr. Whiting reiterated the charge.

Mr. Clark—You know I did not mean to.

Mr. Whiting—Well, that's another matter.

Mr. Brady saw a little of the spirit of mobocracy in the remarks of these learned gentlemen.

Mr. Whiting passed to a consideration of Mr. Clark's personal imputations upon himself. He had been styled "a hound." Counsel, in his zeal for his client, forgot himself. He transcended the boundary line of professional intercourse. He did himself greater injustice than he inflicted upon us. Mr. Whiting also animadverted with much severity upon what he termed the attempt of the defence to put the stiletto in the character of the dead man—and so to commit a double murder.

He concluded:

With these remarks, gentlemen, believing that you will do your duty to your country, to your God, and to your oath, I submit this case to your patient, calm and unprejudiced consideration, believing that the community will hold you only to that responsibility which truth justifies them in holding you to;

> "She seeks no victor's crown to wear;
> Her path is upward toward the sky,—
> Secure she sails the upper air,
> Excelsior! flashes from her eye."

You will pass upon the case, gentlemen.

There was perfect silence when the learned gentleman sat down.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

His Honor Judge ROOSEVELT then delivered the following CHARGE to the Jury:

I do not propose, gentlemen, going again over the whole of this case. A few of the views which have particularly struck my own mind is all that I shall present, relying, as I do, upon your recollection for details, and requesting you, at the same time, from step to step as I proceed, to carry with you the arguments, explanations and suggestions which the learned counsel for the prisoner has so eloquently and feelingly presented to you, and to compare them fairly and fearlessly with those which may fall from the Bench. For, gentlemen, although it is not only the right, but the duty of the Court to aid you in your search after truth, it is your province, and I may add, your responsibility, on your oaths to find it, and when found, firmly and impartially to declare it, leaving the consequences, whether of conviction or acquittal, where under the law they properly belong. With those consequences, except as I shall presently explain, you, gentlemen—fortunately for yourselves—have nothing to do.

According to the classification adopted by the Statute of this State—differing in that respect from some other States of the Union—murder, although in its nature the highest degree of manslaughter, is made in law a distinct offence, punishable (unless mitigated by the Executive or the Legislature) with death. And yet, under an indictment for murder it is competent to the Jury, if in their view the evidence requires or admits of it, to bring in a verdict of manslaughter in the first, second, third, or fourth degree; thus, in effect, reducing the penalty of the offence from death to imprisonment for a term of years, or, it may be, even to a mere pecuniary fine. It will be for you, therefore, gentlemen, to determine, according as you may ascertain the facts to be, whether this is a case of murder or of manslaughter, or of neither the one nor the other.

There is no dispute, gentlemen, that Poole, the deceased, whose death is the cause of the indictment before you, was killed by Baker, the prisoner at the bar. The only question really in issue—but that involves in its consideration many subordinate points of inquiry—relates to the motive or inducement to the deed. Killing a human being is not necessarily murder, nor is it necessarily a criminal act. If done in self-defence, and under apprehension of violence, the act may be justifiable; but in that case, the apprehension must be real and reasonable, the danger imminent, and the threatened harm of such a character as to be fairly denominated, in the language of the statute, "great personal injury." The reckless and unnecessary discharge of a loaded pistol, in a manner evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, even without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual, if death ensues, is murder.

Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, so far as we can ascertain them, let us see to what conclusion they lead.

Baker, it appears, at about the hour of 1 o'clock at night, accompanied by five other persons—himself and two of them, as was their or his ordinary habit, armed with loaded pistols—entered the then newly opened eating and drinking establishment called Stanwix Hall, situated in the most public part of the most public street of this City. And the question is—it is the first question to be answered by you—what led these men there at that hour of the night, and what induced them to enter, when they saw the shutters up, and the place, seemingly, at least—it being now Sunday—closed for the night?

There had been, the evidence shows, about three or four hours previous, a fracas in this same place, in the presence of some fifty or sixty spectators, of whom Baker was one. Morrissey and Poole, it is true, were the actors; Baker, although probably armed at the time, taking no part, and even refusing to Morrissey the use of his pistol, until the police entered and put a stop to the proceeding. Baker, however, although he took no part, seems to have taken some interest in the affair, for we find him immediately after, at about 9 or 10 o'clock, seeking for Turner at Mr. Allen's, in Lispenard-street, saying that there had been a muss between Poole and Morrissey at Stanwix Hall. Not finding Turner—who, it seems, denied himself—he took an omnibus and went up town. He probably stopped, although that is not certain, in the neighborhood of Howard-street. Who he consulted with—if he consulted with anybody—does not appear, except as it may be inferred from subsequent events. All we know is, that about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock, or perhaps later, he took a hack at the corner of Howard-street and got out again at the corner of Broome, and in a few minutes was seen turning back into Broadway, in company with five or six others. We next find him—for the second time—at Allen's Hotel, in Lispenard-street, discussing the Morrissey affair, in company with Paudeen, Turner, Hyler, Van Pelt, Morrissey, and others. This was as late as 12 o'clock, or thereabouts. How long they had been together is not shown, as the proprietor, who was the witness, had gone down town, and been away from his bar-room for two hours or more. Nor does it appear at what hour after twelve they left Lispenard-street. It does appear, however, that the same party, except Morrissey, who, after the first affray, had given his word to the officer, and kept it, not to go above Canal-street, at about one o'clock came together into the City Hotel, so called, another saloon, at the southwest corner of Howard-street and Broadway, and there drank and talked, but not loud enough to be overheard. Poole's saloon, you will recollect—for he too kept such an establishment—was at the opposite corner, in a diagonal direction; but it had been closed for the night, soon after twelve, Poole himself having left more than two hours previously. From the City Hotel—such I think is the fair inference from the evidence—the six persons named, who had been drinking and conferring, or at least conversing together there, proceeded about four blocks up Broadway, until they reached Stanwix Hall, which they must have entered as late as, if not later than, 1 o'clock. Why did they leave the City Hotel, where, for aught that appears, they were perfectly well accommodated, to visit, at that unseemly hour of the night, another establishment, having no greater drinking conveniences, unless it was to renew, as Baker expressed it, "the ball which had been opened there," in the early part of the evening? If they merely wanted liquor—of which they already had a great deal too much—they would naturally have taken it at the City Hotel, and from thence have gone direct to their beds. Why, too, when they saw the shutters closed, and knew that Saturday night had already advanced into Sunday morning, why did they persevere in entering? Did they not know that Poole was there, or if not, could they not easily have informed themselves? At all events, when on entering, if not before, they actually saw him, why did they not desist and withdraw? Why, on the contrary, did Paudeen, the last who entered, lock the door behind him, seemingly, for such appears to be the only inference, to preclude any outside interference? Such an entry, under all the circumstances, of six men, three of them armed with deadly weapons, at such an hour of the night, and especially so soon after the previous affray, of which they were cognizant, on the same evening, unless fully and satisfactorily explained, cannot fail to give rise to very serious suspicions. If they went there to shoot, even in the way of pastime, intending no bodily harm, (of which, however, there is no pretence,) they must have known it to be unlawful. Or if they went there to drink merely—I mean, to indulge an inordinate passion for liquor—they equally knew, or at all events were bound to know, that such a "frequenting," as the law expresses it, "of tippling houses," on a Sunday, was also a violation of law. What then—the question recurs—was the motive of these six men, and especially of the one now on trial, for that unlawful and suspicious visit? You, and the Court and the public, who feel and have a right to feel a deep interest in this trial, will naturally, at this the threshold of the bloody drama that followed, pause for a reply. What had the prisoner at the bar, from 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock the next morning, an interval of four or five hours—what, I say, had he been doing or consulting or purposing to do? He, of course, best knew his own movements and was best able to answer that question. The prosecution, in a measure, had to grope in the dark. They, however, have given us something—as much, I think, as could reasonably have been expected from them. And that something—be it more or less—tends, in a degree at least, though not very strongly, to show concert and deliberation, especially when taken in connection with omitted explanations which, it would seem, might have been, but have not been, *very fully given*. But this is not all; there was a bad feeling existing between the parties—existing before the first affair of the same evening;—for Poole's counsel, acting, no doubt, on expressions dropped from his client, had advised Baker to keep out of *Poole's way*, and Baker thinking, and, perhaps, rightly, that Poole had been guilty of gross wrong in the affair of the Masons, had declared to Brewer, holding out his pistol at the time, that "if Poole ever interfered with him he would shoot him as quick as he would a rat."

We will now, for the better understanding of the subsequent scene, leave the Baker party, so called, for a moment standing at the door, while we take a brief survey of the men and the then existing state of things inside.

Poole, you will recollect, who, after the miserable farce at the Police station, which succeeded to the semi-tragical performance between himself and Morrissey at the Stanwix Hall, had returned again, about 10 o'clock, to the same place, was still engaged, as he had been for three hours or more previous, in the inordinate indulgence of his appetite for champagne. We may easily imagine his condition. Although not drunk, according to the grosser acceptation of the term, he was, no doubt—I use the expression for the want of a better—in what is usually denominated a maudlin state; but not quarrelsome, entertaining every body around him—and the number was about a dozen, including the proprietor of the house, and the hackman whose carriage was at the door—with the most profuse liberality. At the particular moment in question he was standing with his back to the bar, one arm resting on the counter, near the street, and about ten or twelve feet from the baize door, with Campbell, Ingersoll and McDonough near him, and drinking his champagne with him—two bottles of which, under the allegation that they had been ordered ten minutes before 12, in addition to his previous supply, were furnished him after Sunday had commenced. His other friends, Shay, Losier, Harris and the two Ackersons were also in the saloon; and had, no doubt, shared, and were still sharing his ill-judged hospitality, and talking over the occurrences of the early part of the evening, when Baker and his party—whether by preconcert and design it is for you to judge—came in.

They all, as they opened the inner baize door, if not before, saw Poole standing and leaning, as already described, with his back against the counter. None of them, notwithstanding—although difficulty of some kind or other seemed inevitable if they persisted—none of them, I say, withdrew. And this is the more remarkable when we remember—and the affair was no doubt fresh in Baker's recollection—the shocking consequences of the unheeded advice of Mr. Shaffer, when Baker so needlessly, and, as it appears to me, so perversely got himself involved in the quarrel at another drinking saloon in Broadway, called the Gem, and was so savagely maltreated by Poole. The expressions, too, of Poole—evincing the same deadly hatred—uttered in the City Hall only a few weeks previous, in the very face and hearing of Baker, could not have been forgotten. And Baker, moreover, had been a witness to the treatment received by his friend, Morrissey, on the very same evening. He knew, moreover, that the hour had arrived when it was no longer lawful for him to visit such a place for the purpose of tippling, nor lawful for the keeper of it to sell strong or spirituous liquors to him, or to any person, not being a traveler or lodger. And yet he and his party—in spite of all the warning which past experience had given them, and which the law confirmed—persisted in their purpose, advancing in the face of Poole to the same counter against which he was reclining, and taking their position—all except Paudeen—within a few feet of him. What, on the part of Baker, was the motive of this proceeding? What, unless it were active hostility or unwarrantable defiance? And is not this inference confirmed by the conduct of his companion, if not confederate, Paudeen, who, immediately on entering, addressed Poole in the most insulting language, and inflicted on him, as all the witnesses concur in stating (three times repeated,) the most irritating of all possible indignities—so much so, that had Poole shot him dead on the instant, few men of those who are called men of spirit, whatever the law may be, would have condemned the act. If this outrage of Paudeen's was in any degree concerted between him and Baker, it would be idle, as it seems to me, to pretend that the subsequent killing of Poole by Baker was in self defence. The case, in that view, would be parallel with the case of Ward and the school teacher, in Kentucky, the result of which received, as it deserved, the condemnation of all right judging men.

Again if Baker's intentions were peaceful, why, when he saw his companion provoking a deadly strife which he could so easily have prevented—why, I say, did he not interfere, especially when he knew that while he himself was sober, his companion, if not drunk, was at least excited by liquor? And why, when Turner, another of his companions, drew and pointed his pistol at Poole—Poole at the time keeping his pistol in his pocket—why, I say, did he not then interfere? Why, unless it was that, smarting under the supposed wrongs of Poole, on himself and his friends, he was rather willing than otherwise that Poole should be spit upon and slaughtered?

Such motives—if they existed—and the conduct flowing from them, may be in accordance with the rules of savage life. In a civilized and Christian community they never can be tolerated.

Be the motives, however, what they may, it is certain, on the whole evidence, that until Poole had received the first shot—proceeding, it is alleged, from the pistol of Turner, and disabling in a measure one of Poole's legs—Baker did nothing. But as soon as Poole received that wound and staggered forward, and, in falling, either seized, or was seized by Baker, the action of Baker commenced. Both he and Poole came down together, Poole at the time having no pistol in his hand, (although it is clear he had one in his pocket,) while Baker had one openly displayed—and it is on this act of the drama—an act of but a moment's duration—that the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner (so far at least as respects the charge of murder) depends.

If the leading witnesses on the part of the prosecution—and their testimony is in accordance with the dying declaration of Poole—if they, I say, are to be credited, Baker deliberately and exultingly, and without a shadow of provocation or justification, (except the inadmissible one of long antecedent wrongs,) while Poole was down and suffering under the wound inflicted by Turner, shot him to the heart and fled. Is this version true?

To answer this question we will first give the version itself a little more in detail. Poole, then on his death-bed, in effect says, "Baker killed me; I did not fire."

"Poole," says Harris, "fell against the wall, drawing Baker on his, Baker's, knee; I ran as closely down to them as I could get, and saw the flash of a pistol in Baker's hand; it was within six inches of Poole's breast; the pistol was directed right to Poole's breast, the left side; I did not see Poole fire any pistol at all; I did not see him have any."

"Mr. Harris," says Dean, "gave as good an idea of their position (Poole's and Baker's) as I could, only Baker might have been leaning with his hand on the floor; Baker had his pistol pointed to Poole's breast; it was about two or three inches off; I saw Baker fire; before the firing by Baker, I heard him say, 'I will put an end to this,' or 'to you;' he used one of these expressions; he fired the moment he said that."

James Ackerson, after describing the position of the parties—Poole under and Baker on one knee—swears that "Baker said, 'I'll take you anyhow,' and fired a pistol at his breast."

Shay's statement is, that Baker, "putting a pistol to his (Poole's) breast, said, 'I guess I'll take you, anyhow,' and fired right down in his breast, and that Poole, in his (Shay's) judgment, did not fire at all that night."

Jacob Ackerson, a brother of James, swears he saw Poole and Baker fall; Poole was down, and Baker over him, on one knee; I saw the flash of a pistol between Baker and Poole; Baker fired it; I saw a pistol in Baker's hand; I saw none in Poole's; Baker held the pistol right down at Poole's breast when he fired."

Here are not only two or three, (as view admits of one,) but seven witnesses directly to the fact. Is their version true? Does it overlook nothing, suppress nothing, and color nothing, material to a fair and just impression of the actual occurrence? If so—whatever might be the judgment of fighting men—the offence, in the eye of the law, I am compelled to say, would be murder—a murder, I admit, as to the punishment of which a Jury might very naturally desire to effect, and might very properly recommend to the executive magistrate to grant a suitable mitigation; but of which, nevertheless, it would be their duty to pronounce the party guilty, leaving the exercise of the desired clemency to that branch of the government to which, and to which alone, in such a case, it constitutionally belongs.

So much of the version of these witnesses as relates to the mere fact of the killing of Poole by Baker is scarcely, if at all, disputed. We may assume that fact, at all events, as clearly established; and being so, the law immediately throws the burden of proof, of any alleged justification, on the accused.

Has the accused then, in this case, given such proof—or can we from all the evidence fairly infer—that he killed Poole in the exercise of the legitimate right of self-defence, and not from a reckless disregard of human life, or in revenge or satisfaction of antecedent wrongs? Mitchell, who, although called as a witness by the prosecution, is not unfriendly to the accused, gives a narrative of the affair differing somewhat in its tendency from that of the other witnesses, and making it out that not only Poole and Baker, but Losier also, a brother-in-law of Poole, were down together. He says, however, that as soon as these three fell, the company closed around them, and he saw no more. Mitchell, you will recollect, as soon as Turner had fired—which was the first shot, as all agree—being behind the counter, at the end towards Broadway, immediately ran to the back room, and from there saw Turner, whose arm had been shattered by his own ball, and who had fallen in consequence of the wound, crawling towards the door on his hands and knees. Mitchell, therefore, part of the time, must have been with his back towards the parties, and when he turned to look must have been distant from them about forty feet, if not more—the main saloon being about fifty feet in length. His opportunities of vision, consequently, were too imperfect to allow his testimony on the main point in question to outweigh, or even materially weaken, the direct evidence of the other witness. And the same remark, in a great degree, is applicable to the account given by the defendant's witness, McDonough. "When I looked out of the closet," says McDonough, "I saw Baker on the floor, under Poole, and Shay and Ackerson standing near, and all of them firing." As McDonough, it seems, was in the act of easing Turner's fall—which was immediately upon the first shot—and trying, without effect, to get his pistol from him, a ball—fired probably by Paudeen—"*passed by his ear*," and induced him to fly from the danger. "At the time," says he, "the ball came so close, I took to the closet."

McDonough, therefore, like Mitchell, must, for a few moments, have had his back to the scene, and when he turned and looked from his place of retreat, must have seen more or less imperfectly, and, as he states also, through a cloud of smoke.

As to Losier, he admits that he struck Baker with his fist, but says the blow was given while Baker was on or over Poole. He himself, however, having almost immediately received a shot in the head from some unknown hand, became insensible, or at least in a very confused state of mind, and incapable of further observation.

From this brief review—and it is unnecessary to detain you with further details which your memory will readily supply—you will perceive that there is no direct contradiction of the statement made by Poole and the six first witnesses.

INHERENT PROBABILITIES.

We come then, next, to the inherent probabilities of the case. Baker and Poole were in the habit (and had been for a long time) of carrying pistols. Poole, on the occasion in question, undoubtedly had a pistol in his pocket; and Baker as certainly had a pistol in his hand. That Baker discharged his at the person of Poole may be assumed. But whether Poole discharged his or drew it out for the purpose is a question. That he made no open demonstration of the weapon is a fact in which all concur. He even kept it in his pocket undrawn while the half-drunken Paudeen was spitting in his face, and when he drew his hands from his pockets, and held them up exclaiming, (if he did so,) "Are you going to murder me," his hands were empty. And although it may be, and probably is, true, that he transferred his pistol from his breast pocket to the pocket of his pantaloons, at the same time cocking it, although, from having heard the argument of the counsel for the prosecution, I confess I have some doubt upon this point,—yet the same evidence which proves that fact, if it be a fact, proves also that it was done quietly and unostentatiously. He made no display of the weapon and uttered no threats, and no man of the large number present saw him fire. The pistol, too, if the one handed up shortly after to the police magistrate be the one which dropped from Poole that night—a point I shall presently consider—had every barrel loaded and undischarged. And he himself, when interrogated by his physician on his dying bed, and fully conscious that in a few short moments—instead of a weak and imperfect tribunal of man's creation—he was to appear before the bar of that august Being from whose all-searching eye there is no escape—Poole himself, I say, thus testifying, and without evincing any asperity towards the man who had taken his life, solemnly averred, (as to his part in the bloody affair) that he had not fired a shot that night.

In what way, approving itself to an impartial inquirer after truth, is this mass of evidence, both negative and affirmative, sought to be overcome?

First. It is said that Poole and the other principal witnesses for the People, are not to be believed on oath. You will judge whether they have been guilty, or are likely to have been guilty of deliberate perjury.

Secondly—It is said that Baker was a peaceable, quiet, good natured man, who was not in the least likely to have killed any human being without justifiable cause.

Thirdly.—That Poole had maltreated Baker on former occasions, and had uttered contemptuous and hostile threats in regard to him, and was therefore likely to have been the aggressor.

Fourthly—That Poole's overcoat which he had on that evening, and which before was perfectly sound, was discovered immediately after the affray with three or more bullet holes in one of its skirts, indicating that muffled shots from the wearer himself had been fired through it.

As to the second ground, gentlemen, it cannot but have occurred to you, that if Baker was by nature a quiet, peaceable citizen, he had a most unaccountable passion for disorderly scenes, and disorderly associates—a passion, which even the most painful experience (I allude particularly to Mr. Shaffer's account of the affray at the saloon next to the Broadway Theatre,) had no power to control.

As to the third ground, the previous brutal character and brutal conduct of Poole, especially in his intercourse with Baker, it must have struck you, I think, in the course of the trial, I find I noted the idea down in my minutes, while the evidence was being given, and which may as well be expressed in the language I then used—that

"The outrages perpetrated by Poole, on previous occasions, against Baker, or Baker's friends, be they ever so atrocious and ever so correctly narrated, furnish no legal justification for deliberately, without legal process, taking his life; while on the other hand in a balanced state of evidence (if such were this case) they would constitute a strong corroborating circumstance, to show probable resentment in the mind of Baker and the probable consequences of such a state of feeling."

And we accordingly find that Baker, as in the affray next to the Theatre, instead of avoiding Poole, and retiring at once when he saw him, if not to his bed, as he should have done, at least from the place where he had already witnessed one fracas the same evening, persisted in entering after the proprietor had, in effect, given notice that his place was closed for the night; and that, too, under the pretence, or, if you please, with the *bona fide* motive—if such a motive, under the circumstances, could be *bona fide*—of indulging in more liquor.

Can any man doubt what Baker's feelings were, and in what state of excitement, when he entered Stanwix Hall the second time that night, in company with his five associates—three of whom were fighting characters, and all of whom were fresh from their bar-room discussions, on the enormity, we may suppose, as they considered it, of Poole's conduct three hours before at the same place, and towards their friend Morrissey? Did he not see his friend Paudeen instantly commencing a quarrel with Poole; and instead of interfering, as a good citizen should have done, to restore peace, did he not coolly stand by and allow the grossest insults to be three times repeated without even uttering a word of remonstrance? Did he not, although unwilling to do anything in aid of peace, persist in remaining and in indirectly, by his presence, countenancing the outrages of his associate? With all this, is there anything improbable in the sworn statement of Ackerson and Dean, that Baker, when pointing and discharging his pistol directly into Poole's breast, said "I'll put an end to this," or to you, or "I'll take you anyhow," or uttered some expression of like import, indicating a feeling not of defence, but of what he probably considered justifiable revenge?

As to the fourth ground—the bullet holes made on the occasion in Poole's overcoat—you will recollect that, after Turner commenced the firing, some eight or nine discharges from him and others indiscriminately took place, before the curtain dropped. Indeed, according to the language used by Poole, as he was breathing his last, the bullets would seem to have fallen like the scattering of a handful of corn. It is not necessary, therefore, in addition to his other sins, to convict the dead man of perjury, in order to explain the condition of his garment. He swears he did not fire at all, and no witness, unless it be the silent garment openly exposed, swears he did. And shall we, upon the ambiguous givings out of that senseless compound of wool and cotton, which Poole took no pains to conceal, deliberately adjudge that the dying man, without motive, permitted himself to plunge into the dark and unfathomed ocean of eternity with a lie upon his lips and perjury on his soul?

It has seemed to my mind, gentlemen—I cannot say how it may have struck yours—that this feature in the defence, this effort of the accused to blacken the name [illegible] taken, contrasts most unfavorably with the spirit evinced by his [illegible] in that dying declaration, "I blame not Baker so much as Morrissey and [illegible]ving." It assumes, and in effect asserts, that Poole, whose daring character can hardly be denied, in a dastardly manner, without motive, muffled the pistol he had so fearlessly displayed three hours before, and then on his death-bed, after ten days for reflection, with no hope of life, and with a certain, inevitable grave before him, without motive again, falsely swore that he had not fired at all. If Baker believed this version of the transaction to be true, can it be credited that he would not have taken some pains at the time, by himself or friends, to have secured the pistol whose vacant barrels would have told the tale? Why did he leave the whole proof on this point to the unassisted labors of the public prosecutor? Why, unless from the conviction that the pistol, if produced and its identity established, would, from its undisturbed contents, have demonstrated that no ball had issued from it that night? I am aware, gentlemen, that as to the completely loaded pistol which has been produced by the prosecution and traced back to the Police officer who, at the time, received it as Poole's, but not from Poole, there is a defect in the chain of evidence to establish its identity. Still there is some evidence, and what there is, although imperfect, is strengthened, to a degree at least, by the absence of any effort on the part of the prisoner to produce the real pistol, if it be different, and by his consciousness and flight.

But how, it will be asked, if Poole did not fire, did Baker receive his wounds?

Baker, you will recollect, if Mitchell and McDonough are correct in their impressions, was for an instant, at least, on the floor beside Poole, struggling with him. Why, then, at that moment may not a ball from Shay, who fired four times, have passed over Baker's head, from front to rear, ploughing the flesh above the bone, and another ball from the same pistol have passed through the vest and pantaloons and shirt, (exhibited to us,) and have spent itself in indenting, without entering, the surface of his abdomen? There is no impossibility in this theory, and no improbability. And it is a well established rule, that where testimony can be reconciled it shall be in preference to imputing perjury to the witnesses.

If, then, it be true that Poole, according to his dying words, did not fire at all, is there any testimony going to show that he pointed or displayed his pistol towards Baker in a manner reasonably to create and to justify, whether well founded or not, an apprehension of great bodily harm and imminent danger? I can discover no such testimony in the case—if there is you will recollect it. And even if there were some evidence slightly tending to show that Poole, when shot, was attempting to commit some unlawful act, still, if you are satisfied that the extreme remedy of killing was unnecessary, the act, although not strictly murder, would in that event be manslaughter in the second degree.

As I have said already, gentlemen, the act of killing being established, its justification rests with the accused. Has he shown any necessity, then—any necessity which the law can admit, or which any well-ordered mind can approve—for such an extreme remedy? His counsel, "admonished," as he says, "and almost appalled, by the magnitude of the task," has struggled ably and eloquently to that end—and has demonstrated, (as he conceives, and as the Court would wish to believe) from the whole evidence, taken together, and critically analyzed, that all his client did, on that eventful night, was "to exercise the great right of self-defence."

HERCULEAN LABORS OF COUNSEL FOR ACCUSED.

But does not this almost Herculean labor carry with it, and strongly suggest, at least one implied and most important admission? The transaction, it will be remembered—I mean the one immediately in issue—was but of a moment's duration. They clinched, and fell, and fired. Baker fired, with intent to kill, and Poole received the mortal ball.

How is it, then, gentlemen, that such a transaction, so brief, should have required so lengthened and so elaborate a vindication? Does not that circumstance suggest doubts at least—doubts silently shaping themselves, though not uttered in words—whether the ostensible plea of a legal self-defence, interposed in behalf of the accused, is so clear, and whether, unconsciously or otherwise, there may not be lurking behind it another, which, although admissible in a state of public war, and not uncommon in cases of border warfare, can have no place in time of peace in the Courts of Justice of a civilized community. *Silent leges inter arma*—laws are dumb before the cannon's mouth—but when war is at an end, and order reigns, or is presumed to reign, the right to avenge injuries, real or imaginary, by deadly weapons, ceases and ought to cease. It is a right—if right it be—pertaining to war and war only—war to be declared and waged by public authorities—and not to mere individual brawls. As to these the rule is—and it is a rule essential to good order—that homicide, although committed on provocation however great, if there has been, as the law expresses it, sufficient cooling time for passion to subside and reason to interpose, is deliberate revenge (not heat of blood) and therefore murder. It is not allowed to the private citizen, in such cases, be his wrongs ever so flagrant, to take the law into his own hands. His duty, so long as society exists, is to appeal to the constituted tribunals; and the counsel have no right to urge, nor have you or I any right to assume, that such an appeal would be in vain. When that point shall have been reached—if reached it ever is—revolution will have commenced, and government have terminated. Until then tragedies such as this cannot be enacted with impunity. Some of the actors, if not all, must be responsible, and it is for you to determine which and to what extent.

MR. BRADY'S PROTEST.

Mr. BRADY rose and said: I supposed, if the Court pleases, that the last duty to be discharged on this trial to the prisoner would have been performed by my learned associate; and such would have been the case only that your Honor has presented in a narrative form to the Jury a history of this case as you understand it, stating facts as proved which are the very facts in dispute before this Jury, and I therefore except in the first place to the whole of your Honor's charge upon these facts, on the ground that your Honor is not a juror; that your opinion on the facts is of no consequence, and that you have no right to express it.

The Judge—And the Court respectfully differs with counsel as to that.

Mr. Brady—I want to know whether your Honor is a juror or not, and I appeal from your Honor's opinion on every question of fact to this Jury.

The Judge—That you have a right to do.

Mr. Brady—That I know I have a right to do, and I will now state in detail those separate expressions of opinion as to the facts to which we separately except.

1. Your Honor states that three men armed with pistols entered Stanwix Hall. I except to your Honor's stating that there is any such testimony in this case. It is a question of fact for this Jury whether Paudeen was armed or not. Dean says he saw no pistol with him.

2. Your Honor says that Baker saw Turner after the first affray at Stanwix Hall. We understand the evidence to be exactly the reverse—that he sought Turner before either of the affrays at Stanwix Hall had occurred, and we submit that to the Jury. I have entire confidence in this Jury, and in their recollection of the testimony. I have entire confidence in their conscientiousness, their integrity, and their courage, and that they will vindicate their right and duty to express their own opinions on the facts, uninfluenced by Court or counsel.

3. Your Honor asks this question of the Jury, "Why did they leave the City Hotel unless it was to renew—as Baker expressed it—the ball which had been opened in the evening?" I except to that.

4. Your Honor says that Paudeen locked the door. I except to that as being a controverted point.

5. I except to your Honor's ruling, if it be a ruling, that the frequenting of tippling-houses on a Sunday morning is against the law, and I protest against its being introduced as having any connection whatever with this case.

Mr. Clark—It is an ordinance—not a law.

Mr. Brady—I don't care if it was the law delivered by an angel specially sent from God on earth; it has nothing to do with the question of the guilt of this prisoner.

6. I except to your Honor's remark that that was an unlawful and suspicious visit. I say it was lawful—perfectly lawful.

7. Your Honor remarked that the defence could show what Baker had been doing from 9 P. M. to 1 P. M. Now, I say to my learned friends who conduct the prosecution, and I say to your Honor, desirous to give a fair opportunity to correct any palpable error which may have been inadvertently committed, that if I know anything of the law as written in the books, it was precisely such a remark as that led to a reversal of the judgment in the case of The People vs. Bodine. I except to that remark.

8. Your Honor says that all these parties saw Poole when they entered the baize door. I allege that there is no evidence of any such fact, and I submit to the Jury whether there is. There were twenty or thirty men in that place, and Baker may not for some time have observed Poole.

9. Your Honor expressed the opinion that Baker needlessly and perversely got into a difficulty at the Gem. I ask your Honor to charge this Jury as matter of law, that if a man who is [illegible] a public house, he has a [illegible] against no person enters a public house, he has a right to enter by its public passage-way, or door, and to make his exit by the same, and though his enemy be in the house, he has no right, and is not called upon, to retreat, or skulk, or sneak away by any back-way, or private door.

10. Your Honor says that Turner's second shot wounded Poole, while I understand from my learned friend that the prosecution have admitted that Turner's second shot could not, by any possibility, have produced that wound. I would not give a straw for a trial by Jury if the opinion of the Court is to be taken on questions of fact. And proud as I am of the name of American, and proud as I am of it because I got it as a descendant of those who came from beyond the deep, loving my country at least as much as either of my learned friends here do, and for the double reason that I was not only born here, but that I detest the race who first polluted this soil with their invading footsteps, yet I would not wish to live here one day [illegible]

longer. If this sight of ... by Jury were taken away.

11. Your Honor states that the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution correspond with the dying declaration of Poole. I submit to the Jury that the testimony is in direct conflict with Poole's declaration.

12. Your Honor spoke of Poole, and asked whether with no hope of life and an inevitable grave before him, he made a certain statement, should we adjudge him as dying with a lie upon his lips and perjury upon his soul? But I assert that Dr. Putnam swore, on his cross-examination, that Poole conveyed to him the impression that the shot which he said was falling around him like corn when he was on the floor, came from his foes.

13. Your Honor, in reference to a certain hypothesis of this case, suggested that it would be a case of murder, but a very proper one for the Jury to recommend to mercy. I have conferred with my client, and he is a man of intelligence. He has great respect for this Jury, and a great love of life, but he authorizes me to say that if this Jury find him guilty of premeditated murder, he would not respect them as citizens if they recommended him to mercy. [Sensation.]

14. Your Honor has stated that the burden of proving justification in this case rested on the accused. I submit to your Honor, and I ask the Court to charge that when, on the testimony of the prosecution itself, there is raised any state of facts from which the conclusion was derivable that the killing was in self-defence, then no presumption of law exists, but it is a question of fact.

15. I except to all your Honor's remarks as to Mitchell's or McDonough's testimony either being incredible for any reason, or not being in conflict with that of the prosecution.

16. I except to your Honor's statement that there is no contradiction of the statement made by Poole and the six first witnesses.

17. I except to your Honor's remarks that Baker had a most extraordinary passion for violent scenes.

18. That Baker returned to the place next the Theatre under the pretence of indulging in more dinner.

19. That it is not necessary to convict the dead man of perjury, in order to explain the holes in Poole's coat.

20. That the effort to blacken Poole's character contrasts unfavorably with the spirit evinced by his antagonist.

21. That the proof as to the discovery of the pistol alleged to be Poole's should not have been left to the prosecution alone.

22. I ask your Honor to charge to the Jury as matter of law that Poole's statement to Dr. Putnam that he did not fire is no dying declaration—that a dying declaration does not relate to what the deceased did, but what others did to him. He can go so far as to say who shot him—who gave him the wound of which he died, but he cannot say what he did or what he did not.

23. We except to the remark that this case can constitute manslaughter in the second degree under any circumstances, although it may seem strange that we should take that ground.

24. Finally, I except to your Honor's observation that because the counsel for the prisoner in a capital case in the exercise of his best judgment, and relying on the indulgence of a patient and attentive jury, thought proper to occupy some eight hours, if you please, in discussing an incident which, though it lasted but a few minutes, required fifteen days of unceasing labor for its investigation,—that that should furnish an inference unfavorable to the innocence of the accused. I have confidence that the Jury will spurn any such conclusion.

Mr. Clark—I ask that a copy of your Honor's charge be furnished on this trial.

The Judge, (to the Jury)—As to many of the points of evidence I stated in the beginning, and I state now, that it is your business to weigh them, and you are the exclusive judges of the facts which they establish. The law gives you that power, and, in my judgment, the same law imposes upon the Court the duty of patiently attending to the evidence as it advances, and of drawing such conclusions from it as the Court may deem proper to state to the Jury, not to control their action, but to aid them in their deliberations. The Judge proceeded to state that if the Jury thought that any facts which the Court supposed were established by the evidence were not so established, they had the power, and it was their duty to say so. He thought it exceedingly probable that, as to some of the points of evidence, such misapprehension may have taken place on the part of the Court. He would give them an example of one, in which the Court may have been right or wrong, and that was as to the first wound received by Poole, and as to the shot by which it was made. Whether that wound was received by a shot from Turner or some other person, the evidence at first would undoubtedly have led to the conclusion that it was by Turner, and they would recollect that even the seeming possibility which had been raised by that statement had been met in part, if not entirely, by the fact testified to, he thought, by Mitchell, that Turner, after falling some ten or twelve feet from the corner, dragged himself toward the door, and if they looked at the diagram they would see how that would reconcile the matter.

Mr. Clark—We object to a new summing up of the case.

The Judge—The Court is not summing up; so far as regards the matter of Turner's second shot, in his (the Judge's) judgment, the evidence was somewhat doubtful whether he inflicted the wound in Poole's leg or not. They (the Jury) were to examine that, as they were to examine every other matter of fact, being entirely subject to their cognizance. The Judge then adverted to the points of law on which he had been asked by the counsel to charge. He adhered to his ruling that it was illegal to visit a tippling-shop after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, but whether the illegality of that act was to influence their judgment materially he would not say. The point stated by counsel, that when the case made by the prosecution involved the fact of self-defence or went into it, the Jury had a right to take the whole of it together, and not leave the whole burden of proof on the defence, was a proposition which they might take in the language in which the learned counsel himself gave it. The only other point of law to which the Court would advert, was whether this was a case in which there could by any possibility be a verdict of manslaughter. That question was one that belonged, he thought, entirely to the Jury. The Court was willing, in fact, to go so far, in reference to such a trial as this, as to adopt the maxim that "in a case of life and death the Jury are the judges both of the law and of the fact."

Mr. Clark again asked for a copy of the Judge's charge as originally delivered, but without eliciting any reply.

The Jury now retired to their room.

At seven o'clock the Judge retired from the bench, returning at quarter past eight, when also arrived Messrs. Hall, Whiting, Hoffman and Clark. A message was then received, from the Jury room, as follows:

To the Court:

The Jury thus far have not agreed, and we think it very doubtful whether we can agree for a long time, from present appearances. And we would respectfully solicit that we be furnished with some refreshments in the Jury room. JOHN P. CRANE, Foreman.

Counsel were then called to the bench, and, after some discussion, in which Mr. Clark at first proposed that the Jury be allowed such refreshments as they ordinarily partook of, which was opposed by Mr. Whiting, who objected to any allowance of spirituous liquors, it was agreed that the Jury be provided with the provisions as allowed by law, and that no spirituous liquors be introduced, and the Court so ordered.

The Court then took a recess, probably till 10 o'clock this morning, the Judge ordering that the Jury be informed that he would be in attendance at any time to receive their verdict.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

Dr. J. SWEET, Milford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: I owe it to you to make the following statement of facts concerning your success in treating, and in effecting a permanent cure of an obstinate case of dislocation of the hip-joint. My youngest son, aged 19 years, dislocated his hip, by falling on the ice, in January last. Lameness ensued, for which he was treated by eminent Surgeons, who vainly endeavored to restore the joint to its place. The lameness continued to increase, and his general health to be seriously affected, and this without any prospect of relief. My attention was called to your success in treating cases of this kind, and in June I was urged to place him under your care. On the 4th of that month he went to you on crutches, unable to walk a step without them; remained with you four months, when he returned home ENTIRELY RESTORED, his general health reestablished, and with no perceptible lameness. After the lapse of three months, there is not the slightest evidence of a recurrence of the disease.

These are the simple facts, which I desire to make public, not only as an expression of my thanks, but in the hope that it may induce others similarly situated to avail themselves of your skill. The boy may be seen at my house, No. 169 Lacey-street, by any one who may desire further information on the subject. Yours, &c., JAMES E. HADDEN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A TON OF COAL SAVED A MONTH!!!—Families using a range and furnace, burn *four* tons of coal monthly. The saving by using "SICKEL'S Ash Sifter" will be $6 each month, or $36 during the Winter. All dust is retained inside the sifter. The labor of sifting is less than one-half of any other method. It does the work rapid and clean. Can be used by any lady in her chamber or parlor, without soiling her person or dress, or powdering her furniture. Being fire-proof, will hold *hot or cold* ashes, without risk of setting fire to the premises.

For sale by TABER & HOBBS, Manufacturers of Plumbers' Tinware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only medal for daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E., Oculist and Aurist, No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent and always diversified entertainments of this house have won for it the reputation of being the fashionable theatre of the east side. One would be surprised to witness the change that has taken place under the careful and energetic management of Mr. A. H. PURDY. To-night, will be presented, "Jonathan Bradford," "Fountain of Beauty," and "Nature and Philosophy." A visit will prove profitable.

[Advertisement.]

ONE REMEDY FOR ONE COMPLAINT.—For the cold of Winter use RAY'S stocking-knit under-garments; a sure remedy for the severest attack on the coldest day, and in the most exposed situation, and a certain provocative of warmth, comfort and enjoyment to the physical system. The medical Faculty recommend them, and the wearing public highly approve of them. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Under-garments, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

P. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, respectfully invite the attention of parents and guardians to their splendid stock of boys', youths' and children's clothing and furnishing goods, which embraces the most comprehensive variety of winter styles to be found in this City. Every garment is labeled at the minimum price, from which there is no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—will be ready for exhibition on Dec. 17, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

A PHILADELPHIA BEAU.—The [illegible] in the city of brotherly love came on here yesterday expressly for a Knox hat. He couldn't with propriety wear any other. Gentlemen who [illegible] America should buy it of KNOX, whose only store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and FREE to visitors during the Holidays. Examinations, with Charts, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

NEW-JERSEY.

New Counterfeits.

During Monday, six or eight three-dollar counterfeit bills on the Mercantile Bank of Salem, Mass. were passed in Hoboken, mostly in lager-bier saloons. They were remarkably well done. Officer CHENY pursued the parties, who were supposed to have passed them, as far as the City of Hudson, where he learned that they had gone in the direction of Newark. They had a horse and wagon. Yesterday Mr. BERNARD, the Hoboken Chief of Police, visited Newark to notify the Police and search for them. They found that considerable of the spurious money had been put into circulation in Newark.

The festival of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at Hoboken, held on Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, netted about $300 for the benefit of the Church.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, DWIGHT H. COOLEY to AGNES D., daughter of William Forbes, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Rev. Mr. White, S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Jr., to Miss THERESA PHILLIPS, daughter of William H. Philipst, both of this City.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, CHARLES S. BAYLIS, (of the firm of E. Flanders & Co., of this City,) and Miss JULIA LUDLOW, of the former place.

In East Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Daniel W. Havens, Mr. JOHN N. BLACKSTONE, of Branford, Conn., to MINERVA, daughter of Ruel Andrews, Esq., of the former place.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. H. M. Bard, WILLIAM D. BLITE to Miss ANNA G., daughter of S. P. Robinson, Esq., of the former place.

MARRIAGES AT SEA.—Married at sea, on Sunday, Nov. 4, on board the bark *William and Jane*, (arrived yesterday, 12th, from Hamburg,) by Frederick Krasse, Minister of the Gospel: Mr. John Joachim Schmehl to Miss Elizabeth Margaretha Looth. Also, Mr. August Ferdinand Kirth to Miss Caroline M. C. D. Haumann. Also, Mr. John Christian Heinfeld to Miss Sophia M. F. Batstes. Also, Mr. John F. F. Abraham to Miss Maria S. H. Posser. Also, Mr. Joachim C. Hells to Miss Johanna L. F. Millou. Also, Mr. Christian F. E. Steinfort to Miss Sophia M. E. Suiger. Also, Mr. Andreas W. Dreusen to Miss Lisette M. S. Sperling.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, of scarlet fever, FLORA EUGENIE, daughter of Seth C. and Amelia Hayes, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

California papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, CECELIA G. LEWIS, daughter of the late Francis Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to tend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, Mr. ISAAC L. BRANDON, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, A. R. Brandon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 91 Clinton-place, on Friday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, of scarlet fever, MARY IRENE KNAPP, aged 7 years and 15 days, daughter of Robert M. and Emily Knapp.

The friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 128 Charlton-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, MARY CECELIA, the only daughter of John R. and Lucy Alguier, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family, also the members of Hose Company No. 54, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Thomas-st., at 2 o'clock, 13th inst.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. JOSEPH CHANDLER, aged 36 years and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, at Fishkill Landing, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, ALICE E., wife of Nathaniel P. Lakarts, and daughter of the late John G. Tibbetts.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Fulton-av., Lower Morrisania, on Friday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Cars leave the City Hall at 9½ o'clock.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, Miss CATHARINE L. PAYNE, in the 73d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John H. Hurlis, No. 91 Butler-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 9, Mrs. JAMES CASS, at Flushing-av., aged 47 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At White Lane, Sullivan County, on Saturday, Dec. 8, ELIZABETH, wife of John Morrison.

In East Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 8, very suddenly, of consumption, Miss CAROLINE E. BRECE, in the 17th year of her age.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

On Saturday, Dec. 8, at the residence of his father, in Framingham, Mass., CHARLES W. KINGSBURY, aged 24 years and 6 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12.

$6,000	California 7s '70..		88
10,500	Virginia 6s.....	s3	95
2,000	do.........	c	95¾
10,000	Missouri 6s....	s3	86
5,000	do........		86
10,000	do........		85¾
$1,000	Tennessee 6s '90.		94½
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60.....		106½
2,775	Ohio 5s, '65......		100¾
1,000	Erie Bonds of '83.		89¾
3,000	do......		88
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75		87
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. B.		100¾
1,000	N. I. 1st M.G. Line		61
12,500	Ill. C.R.R.Bs..	b60	78
8,000	do......	s10	77½
2,500	do......		77½
5,000	do.....	c	77½
3,000	N. Y. Cen. Sub.Bs		81
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s.......		105
50	Ohio L. & Trust Co.		94½
10	Seventh Ward B'k.		120
10	Bank of Commerce.		112
50	Phenix Bank........		111½
50	Merchants' Ex. B'k.		106
200	Canton Company	b10	21
250	do.....		21
450	Nicarag. Trans.Co.	s3	16¾
300	do.......	b60	17
100	do......		16½
50	Penn. Coal Co...	b60	97
250	Cumb. Coal Co.....		22¾
50	do......	s10	22½
100	do......	s60	22¾
200	do.......	b3	22¾
10	Gal. & Chic. R. R..		120½
24	do.......		120

150	Erie Railroad....	b30	47¼
450	do......	s3	47½
100	do......	s10	47
100	do......	b60	47½
200	do......	s3	47
100	do......	b10	47
300	do......	b30	47½
100	do......	s30	47
100	do......	s30	46¾
325	Reading R. R.....	s3	88¾
225	do......	s3	88
300	do......		88
500	do......	b3	88
400	do......	b30	88¾
200	do......	30	88¾
100	do......	s3	87¾
300	do......	b10	87¾
200	do......	b3	87¾
50	Hudson Riv. R.R...	s3	31½
50	do......	b30	31½
200	do......		31½
20	Mich. Central R. R..		95½
40	Panama Railroad..		105½
100	do......	s3	105
25	do......	b3	104¾
15	do......		104¾
50	do......		104½
70	Clev. & Tol. R. R...		70
200	do......	b60	70¾
250	do......	b4m	70¾
100	do......	s3	69¾
200	do......	b10	69¾
200	do......		69¾
20	C. & R. Is. R. R..	b3	95¾
100	do......	b3	95
100	do......	s3	95½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s....	s3	86
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		78½
5,000	do......	b60	78
2,000	New-York C. 6s.		95
625	Nicar. Trans. Co...		17
300	do......	b30	17¼
100	Cum. Coal Co....	b3	22¾
20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..		69¾
50	Erie Railroad...	s30	46¾
50	do......	s90	47

100	Reading Railroad..		87½
150	do......	s30	88
100	do......	s60	88
100	do......	b60	88
100	do......	s90	87½
56	Mich. Cent. R. R...		95½
50	do......	b60	97
200	do......	b60	97¼
200	do......	s90	96¾

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Stock and Money affairs. The Liverpool steamer sailed at noon with $460,000 in Gold. The Nicaragua steamer delivered $325,000, and the *Granada* from New-Orleans, due to-morrow, has $85,000 on freight. The California mail packet, also due, will deliver nearly or quite $1,500,000, judging from the advices of the five principal consignees, who have $1,000,000 on board, against $970,000 by last mail packet, when the aggregate was $1,989,000. The smaller consignees received $225,000 of the Nicaragua shipment. The remittances of 20th November to Messrs. WELLS, DREXEL, HOGE, Bank of America and Metropolitan Bank were in each case larger than they have yet been favored with by a single mail. Their advices, also, in regard to the prospects of the mines, and the permanent prosperity and certainty of the mining interest, are the most cheering of the the season. A letter from their resident partner to Messrs. WELLS expresses the opinion that the product of the next six months will be equal to that of any previous nine months, after which the business is expected to assume more steadiness. The improvements making in ditching and fluming were never so extensive or successful. The remittances in Treasury drafts and short sight bills are very considerable by the present mail. Part of the latter are drawn upon French houses here, and believed to be for the purchase of California Grain for French account. Others are made on Boston against the Oil trade, which, as remarked before, is assuming much importance at San Francisco. The demand for Money to-day among the Brokers was slack, owing to the falling off in speculation at the Stock Exchange. The business in Stocks was moderate. Prices closed ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower on the prominent Road Stocks. An advance was had on Nicaragua Transit shares. The Company are understood to be favored by the new Government of WALKER, and no further interruption to their trade from revolution is apprehended. The resumption of Gold shipments is also deemed encouraging. The prices on State Stocks were sustained, contrary to expectation, in regard to Missouris. It seems that the Legislature has determined to go on with the Railroad improvements of the State against the veto of the Governor. The details of the new bill are not known, but are understood to be such as not to encourage a rapid issue of the debt. The existing issue is a moderate one—$4,580,000. The following is the list of the consignees of Gold by the Nicaragua steamer:

Drexel & Co.	$100,000 00
Bank of America	15,306 00
Scholle & Bros.	12,800 00
W. Seligman & Co.	25,000 00
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	26,000 00
J. Heck & Bros.	3,000 00
S. Mayer & Bros.	2,100 00
M. Rosenstock	3,300 00
Newhouse & Spatz, Phila.	20,000 00
Thos. Watson & Sons, Phila.	30,000 00
W. Heller	9,000 00
Hamberger & Bros.	14,250 00
E. A. Stern	15,000 00
J. Straus, Bros. & Co.	17,361 40
Ulmer & Fiejenbaum	30,000 00
Total	$325,301 40

The following shows the receipt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the month of November and for the year, compared with the receipts for the corresponding period last year:

Receipts for the month ending Nov. 30...	$410,850 78
Same month last year	277,457 13
Increase	$133,393 65
Receipts from Jan. 1, '55, to Dec. 1, '55..	$3,880,775 00
Same period last year	3,336,187 10
Increase	$544,587 90

This Company remitted their half-yearly interest due in London on the 1st January, in gold, by the steamer to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $58,031; paid, $92,166, and had at the close a balance of $4,065,151.

Our evening cotemporary changes his ground on the Grain supply. His original position was that we had little or no available surplus to spare. This would have left our Bread and Provision export much the same as last year—$36,696,181. He now argues that the surplus for export will not equal that of 1853, when we sent abroad $65,901,240. The difference, it will be noticed, is all important. His proof, however, that the last figure will not be reached is, that in Wheat and its equivalent, Flour, the export from New-York since 1st Sept. is 2,748,717 bushels behind the corresponding period in 1853—say 3,927,874, against 6,676,591 bushels. This data is quite as deceptive as the Canal receipts assumed, as the standard in the former argument. 1. Because the Foreign demand in 1853 came upon the country when its granaries were comparatively full from the old harvest. That of 1855 came upon an exhausted supply from the bad harvest of 1854. Thus far in the present season our exports have been almost entirely of new Wheat and its product, Flour. The reverse was the case in September and October, 1853. 2. Because it is too early in the shipping season to judge of the extent of supply for Europe. We must rather look back to the harvest reports and the general estimate in the interior of the extent of crop. The same is true of Cotton. Apply our cotemporary's reasoning to that staple, and we should double the export of 1853. To the present time we have exported 523,000 bales. Then, only 228,000 bales. Taking the difference in prices into view, he would make out about $2,500,000, against 1855 in bread, and $11,000,000 in favor of the same year in Cotton. Our own estimate, which every day's experience goes to strengthen, is, that the two staples together will yield at least $18,000,000 in excess of 1853, and $55,000,000 in excess of last year.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Company was held to-day in Albany. The following gentlemen were made Directors for the ensuing year: ERASTUS CORNING, Albany; DEAN RICHMOND, Buffalo; JOSEPH FIELD, Rochester; JOHN H. CHEDELL, Auburn; HORACE WHITE, Syracuse; ALONZO C. PAIGE, Schenectady; RUSSELL SAGE, Troy; JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, Albany; JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany; NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston; SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, New-York; EDWARD G. FAILE, New-York; JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Utica. The Albany *Evening Journal* contains a partial review of the Annual Report of the Directors, from which—and the Balance Sheet to Oct. 1, in the report of the Investigating Committee recently published—we derive the following facts:

Capital Stock	$24,154,800
Funded Debt	14,462,792
Total	$38,617,592
Less Sinking Funds	430,641
Debt and Stock	$38,186,951

The net result of the year's operations is the payment of 8 ℔ cent. in Dividends, and a surplus of $268,248, equal to 1.10 ℔ cent on the Stock—in other words an actual net earning on the Capital of *nine and one-tenth of one per cent*. The operating expenses for the year ending 30th Sept. last, were 52.81 ℔ cent. of the gross earnings. The increase of Freight and Passenger traffic is stated by the *Journal* at $645,246. There is no floating debt outstanding against the Company. They own property exclusive of the Road and equipment to the value of $1,346,079. The characteristics of the Road and its operations for the year are thus reported.

	Miles.
Length main line from Albany to Buffalo.	297 75-100
Total length of road	556 88-100
Length of road laid	555 88-100
Double track including sidings	306 20-100
Length of branches laid	256 13-100
Double track (between Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge)	2
Weight of rail per yard on main track.	56 to 75 lbs.
Number engine houses and shops	32
Number locomotive engines	183
Number passenger cars, first class	187
Number baggage, mail, express cars	62
Number second class, emigrant cars	76
Number freight cars	2,100
Whole length of first track, laid on main line and branches, measuring length of the road, exclusive of the second tracks and sidings	555 88-100
Length of second track, laid on main lines and branches, (exclusive of sidings and turnouts less than one mile in length)	222 25-100
The length of sidings, turnouts and switches laid on main lines and branches.	83 95-100
The total length of equivalent single track laid on main lines and branches, adding to the length of the first track, the length of the second track, sidings and turnouts	862 08-100

Bridges—Number 328. Number of Spans 1,107. Length of Bridging 36,077 feet.

Farm Crossings—Above grade 61. Below grade 245. Level with grade 1,836.

Switches—With permanent tenders 665. Without permanent tenders 150.

There are 983 stone culverts on the Road—about 1,187,145 ties have been laid down, averaging 8 feet in length, 6 inches in thickness, and 8 inches in breadth of bearing—and about 300,000 cast and wrought iron chairs are on the tracks, whose average weights for the two sorts respectively are 12 lbs. and 22¼ lbs. The rails are of six patterns. Three of them are of the compound kind, weighing one 65 lbs. to the yard, and two 75 lbs. each. The other three patterns are of the T, weighing respectively 56, 60, and 75 lbs. to the yard. The rails taken up and re-rolled, are all made into the T pattern, 65 lbs.

The Road has 100 buildings and shops; 196 stalls for engines, and 24,398 feet length of wood-sheds.

Of its engines there are in use and in good repair	136
In shop for repairs	19
Not in shop but requiring repairs	26
Old and nearly worn out	7

Of 2,425 cars of of all descriptions, 1,953 are in good repair, and 472 require slight repairs.

Miles run by the passenger trains	1,941,521
Miles run by the freight trains	1,410,871
Number of passengers carried in cars	2,717,477
Number of miles traveled by passengers	169,059,341
Number of tons freight carried in cars	670,073
Average rate of speed ordinary passenger trains, including stops, (miles ℔ hour)	21 25-100
Rate of speed of same, when in motion	28
Emigrant trains, average speed, including stops	17 66-100
Rate of speed of same, when in motion	20 40-100
Average rate of speed express trains, including stops	27
Rate of speed of same, when in motion	35
Average rate of speed freight trains, including stops	11 38-100
Rate of speed of same when in motion	15
Average weight in tons of passenger trains, including passengers and baggage	130 1680-2000
Average weight in tons of freight trains, inclusive of freight	302 1256-2000
	Cents.
Average rate of fare charged for all classes of passengers, per mile	1 83-100
Rate per ton per mile, charged on first-class freight	5 443-1000
Rate per ton per mile, charged on second-class freight	4 218-1000
Rate per ton per mile, charged on third-class freight	3 512-1000
Rate per ton per mile, charged on fourth-class freight	2 768-1000
Average per ton per mile of the foregoing rates	3 986-1000

Of the 2,717,477 passengers, 206,234 were *through*, and 2,515,243 were *way*.

	Tons.
Of the Freight, products of the forest constituted	37,971
Products of animal	131,234
Vegetable food	244,605
Other agricultural products	9,792
Manufactures	60,140
Merchandise	105,312

READING RAILROAD.

The figures which we copied yesterday from the Philadelphia *Ledger* having been transposed or misprinted, we republish the following, with correction:

The entire cost of the Road, including wharf-property, depôts, machinery, and rolling power, is reported at	$18,464,000
Of which there is in stock	19,700,000
Total	37,764,000
On which the interest at 6 ℔ cent. (part in reality being at 5,) is	$465,640
Net receipts for the year	2,531,840
Dividend Fund	$2,066,000
Deduct 14 ℔ cent. on Stock	1,498,000
Surplus to new account	$568,000

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are but moderately inquired for, but remain firm at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is now quite moderate; but, as the stocks on hand have diminished to a very small figure, prices are without alteration. Local dealers are at present the heaviest operators, there being only a limited inquiry from country buyers, and for shipment to the gold regions in the Pacific.

BRICKS—North River Hard are salable and steady at $4 50 ℔ thousand. Philadelphia Face find ready buyers at $19@$20 ℔ thousand. The general supply is moderate. We have nothing new to notice in foreign.

CANDLES—Remain in good request at full prices.

COAL—Foreign is dull and heavy at $8 25@$8 75 for Liverpool Orrel; $8@$8 25 for coarse Newcastle; $6 25 for Sydney; and $5 for Pictou, ℔ chaldron. Anthracite is in fair demand, and is firm, at $5 50@$6 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Is inactive and nominal, at 17c. for Maracaibo, 10c. for Guayaquil, and 7½c. for St. Domingo, all in bond, ℔ lb.

COFFEE—Rules quiet, but is very stiffly held. The sales since our last, embrace 900 pkgs. Java, at 14c.; 900 bags Rio, at 11c.@12c.; 30 Jamaica, at 11½c.; 180 Laguayra, at 11½c.@11¾c.; and small lots of Maracaibo, at 12c.@12½c., ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for, and is steady, at 33c.@34c. for new Sheathing; 26c.@27c. for yellow do.; 24c.@25c. for old do.; 35c. for Bolts and Braziers'; 27c.@28c. for American Ingot; and 28c. for Chili Pig, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Pending the arrival of the steamer, with six days' later news from Europe, operators are reluctant to do much, and the market is inactive, though otherwise unaltered. The sales for the week ending this evening, have been estimated at 7,500 bales. We annex a list of the closing prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
Middling	9½	9½	9⅝	9¾
Middling Fair	9⅞	9⅞	10	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¼	11¼

FEATHERS—Are plenty and drooping. Sales of Live Geese have been reported at 45c.@46c. for prime Western, and 48c.@49c. for do. Southern, ℔ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod remains in light supply and being needed, they readily bring in lots $4 12½@$4 37½, according to quality, ℔ cwt. Mackerel are less eagerly offered and attract rather more notice at $20@$21 for large Mass. No. 1; $17 for small do.; $18@$19 for Halifax No. 1; $12 50 for large Mass. No. 2; $7 25@$7 50 for small and medium do.; $7 50@$8 for large No. 3, and $6 25@$6 75 for small do., ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon are quiet but firm at $20 ℔ tierce, and $21 50 ℔ bbl. Connecticut Shad are likewise inactive and somewhat nominal at $10 25 for No. 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, ℔ half bbl. Pickled Herring range from $3 50 @$4 50 ℔ bbl., with a moderate demand therefor. Dutch Herring are quoted at $1 25@... keg, with a light business. Smoked Herring are coming forward and selling freely at 35c.@38c. for scaled, and 24c.@ 25c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLAX—Domestic is scarce and nominal in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, with diminished receipts, less eagerness to realize, and a slightly improved demand for home use, for export, and partially to fill contracts, are a trifle firmer, though not very buoyant, at the slight improvement. The sales since our last embrace about 18,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 56¼@ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½@ 8 68¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 68¾@ 8 81¼
Mixed Western	8 56¼@ 8 68¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 68¾@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 56¼@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian is doing better—with sales of 2,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 12½@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 25@$4 31¼ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 62½@$3 87½ ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are more freely offered and have receded to $3 62½@$3 75 for Layer, and $3 37½@ $3 40 for Bunch, ℔ whole box; and proportionate in smaller packages. Lemons and Oranges are quiet at old figures. Zante Currants range from 15c.@17c. ℔ lb., according to quality, but are rather scarce and quiet. Leghorn Citron is at 20c. ℔ lb., with limited transactions. Shelled Almonds can be had only at 24c.@26c. ℔ lb. Soft Shell Almonds are quiet, but steady, at from 9c.@13c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in ample stock, and but slack demand for home use and shipment at easier rates. The sales since our last reach only about 20,000 bushels—including Western Spring and Winter Red, at $1 98@$2; and unsound Southern Red at $1 75 ℔ bushel. White Wheat is nominally quoted at $2 15@$2 20 for Canadian, Western and Southern, ℔ bushel—but little inclination to buy at these reduced figures. Rye is moderately active and steady, with sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 32 ℔ bushel. Barley is quiet and languid at $1 20@$1 30, according to quality, ℔ bushel. White beans bring, in lots, $3 75 ℔ bushel. Peas are selling in a small way at $1 36@1 37½ for Canadian ℔ bushel, and $2 50 for black-eyed, ℔ bag of two bushels. The supply is limited. Oats are a little more inquired for, and now command 51c.@55c. for Western; 48c. @50c. for State; 44c.@48c. for New-Jersey, and 43c. @45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good supply and request at unaltered figures—the sales since our last comprising about 64,000 bushels at 98c.@$1 for Western mixed, in store and delivered; $1 for new Southern White; $1 08 for old do.; $1 for old Southern Yellow, and 90c.@95c. for inferior to choice new Yellow ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is at 80c. for shipment and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs., with a moderate supply and demand.

HEMP—Remains quiet at unchanged quotations.

HIDES—Holders have shown more disposition to accommodate buyers, though not at essentially lower rates. Hence, there has been more animation, and about equal steadiness in the market. The stock on hand is now under 23,000 of all kinds.

HONEY—New and old Cuba is rare and needed at 82c.@84c. free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Range from 8c.@12c. for new, and 5c.@7c. for old, ℔ lb., with a fair amount offered, and but a limited inquiry.

IRON—Scotch Pig is worth $30 50@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton, but is without animation thereat. English Bar is dull and heavy, as before quoted. We have no change to notice in American Pig or Bar. Sheet Iron is in moderate request at steady rates.

LATHS—Eastern are quiet but firm at $1 45@ $1 50 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Holders claim $7 for Galena, and $6 62½@ $6 87½ for foreign Pig, ℔ 100 lbs. Buyers refuse to pay as much. Hence the light sales. Bar, Pipe and Sheet Lead is unaltered.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is in good demand and is very firm. Hemlock is plenty—but Oak is scarce. Upper Leather is likewise in fair request and firm. French finished Calf skins are salable and steady. There is but little demand for English salted Sheep skins, which are tending downward and promise to entail some decided losses on the importers thereof.

LIME—Rockland is scarce and quiet at $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The supply has been considerably reduced, and with a good demand especially for seasoned, prices are now very firm and, if anything, on the advance.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans finds ready buyers, for immediate and future delivery, at 45c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are generally out of market and are of uncertain value.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine rules dull and heavy mainly at $3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is still obtainable at 41½c.@42½c. ℔ gallon, but is in a slack demand thereat. Good shipping Tar is rare, and held at $2 75@$3 25 ℔ bbl. White Rosin is inactive, and somewhat nominal; common Rosin continues at $1 60 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered, but is still in very limited request.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still rather quiet, though unaltered in price. The sales since our last include 900 bbls., in lots, mainly at $20 for Mess, and $18 for prime, ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Green Hams are worth 10½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are still scarce and quiet, but very firm. Lard is unchanged. The sales since our last reach 700 barrels and tierces; good to strictly prime at 12¾c.@12⅞c., and 1,000 kegs, to arrive, on private terms. Beef is about the same. The sales, since our last, include 300 bbls., at from $9 12½@$10 25 for Country Prime; $10 75@$12 25 for do. Mess, and $14 50@$15 50 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef inactive and languid, at from $20@$25 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed, at $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 29c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of tonnage and the very high rates claimed by ship-owners, especially for British ports, greatly impeded business to-day. The engagements were to but a very moderate extent within our previous range of quotations. The latest charters have been a bark to Antwerp, Flour, 4s. 6d., and Rye 15d.; a ship, same voyage, 30,000 bushels Grain, 15d.; 100 tons Saltpetre, 50s.; 1,000 bxs. Sugar 47s. 6d.; 700 bbls. Rosin, 5s.; 100 do. Ashes, 50s.; and some Cotton, to fill up, 1c.; another, same voyage, 6,000 bags Coffee, ½c.; 2,000 bxs. Sugar and 50 tons Logwood, 47s. 6d.; and Cotton, to fill up, 1c.; a bark, 260 tons, to Constantinople and back, with the privilege of one port in the Mediterranean, $6,000, (chartered in Boston); a Bre. bark, 500 tons, from Sicily or Marseilles to New-York, $3,750—or if from Smyrna, $4,000; a brig, 318 tons, to Sierra Leone, Marseilles and back, $6,500; a brig, 240 tons, for the West India trade, $800 ℔ month; another, 140 tons, three voyages to North Side Cuba and back, $5 ℔ hhd.—and $1 ℔ box for Sugar, and $3 for Molasses, on and under deck; a bark to North Side Cuba, Box Shooks, 12c.; three brigs from North Side Cuba and back, one $6 for Sugar on and under deck, and the others on private terms; a bark from Cienfugos to New-York, Sugar 88c., and Molasses on deck $2 50 ℔ 110 gallons; a schooner, 164 tons, to Curacoa and back, $1,600; one from Norfolk to Barbadoes, and one from Norfolk to Antigua, hhd. Staves, $13; one to Kingston, Jamaica, Grain 12 cents, and back with Logwood $6; a brig to North Side Cuba, Box Shooks, and a bark from Sicily to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

Cotton Crop Movement.

From Wright's New-York Circular, Dec. 12.

The advices of another week confirm my conviction that a large crop has been made and mostly gathered. The estimates in the South are generally higher than at any previous time this season. The rivers are now in navigable condition, and I look for free receipts at all the ports.

The total receipts at the ports continue to show a gain upon last year, the excess being 243,000 bales—as compared with 1853, however, we do not keep pace, there being now a deficiency of 29,000 bales. The export to Great Britain is 169,000 in excess of last year, and 28,000 less than to same time in 1852. To France and the continent the shipments are heavy and in advance of either of the last three years.

The following is a statement of the movements in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years.

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	863,000	620,000	892,000	1,062,000
Exports to Great Britain	322,000	223,000	145,000	350,000
Exports to France	113,000	68,000	33,000	54,000
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	77,000	34,000	38,000	53,000
Total Exports	522,000	325,000	226,000	466,000
Stock on hand	332,000	330,000	532,000	485,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	113,000	65,000	72,000	138,000
Exports to Great Britain	53,000	47,000	34,000	55,000
Exports to France	19,000	7,000	3,000	11,000
Ex. to other Foreign Ports	14,000	4,000	5,000	4,000
Total Exports	86,000	58,000	37,000	64,000

Grain Receipts—A Blunder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Journal of Commerce* deserves a good rap over the knuckles for making, editorially, in its leading column on Money, (Dec. 10,) the annexed statement about "*Large Receipts*," in which it committed the glaring mistake of taking *the week* instead of *one day*, viz., Saturday, Dec. 8:

"LARGE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of produce by some of the great avenues of trade during the past week, were as follows: By the North River, 16,661 bbls. of Flour, 2,184 do. Provisions, 42,300 bush. Wheat, 4,150 do. Corn, 7,000 do. Oats, 4,500 do. Rye. By the Erie R. R., 11,469 bbls. Flour, 1,134 do. Provisions."

The annexed slip is cut from the *Evening Express* of yesterday, (Tuesday, Dec. 11,) which, of course, faithfully republishes all blunders "as its own." And no doubt the striped statement of the *Journal* will travel round through the whole press of the country. How delighted the Philadelphia editors will be if they are sage enough to discover that New-York is no great shakes after all. [illegible] so, and the truth [illegible] at last.—[illegible] in receipts, State New-York.

Actual Debt of Missouri—Governor's Message.

To the Pacific Railroad Co., main trunk	[illegible]
To the North Missouri Railroad Co.	[illegible]
To the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.	[illegible]
To the Iron Mountain Railroad Co.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Massachusetts Banks, Dec. 3.

LIABILITIES.

	36 City.	132 Country.	Total.
Capital	$31,960,000	$26,225,000	[illegible]
Net Circulation	3,831,803	13,631,445	17,463,248
Deposits	15,226,944	6,107,985	[illegible]
Profits on hand	3,286,300	2,186,330	5,472,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$48,648,760	[illegible]

RESOURCES.

	36 City.	132 Country.	Total.
Notes, bills ex., &c.	$48,794,326	$46,794,251	[illegible]
Specie	2,800,225	1,015,866	[illegible]
Real estate	653,866	532,636	1,1[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$48,342,760	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

COTTON unchanged,—sales to-day, 8,500 bales. SUGAR firm,—fair, 7½c. MOLASSES, [illegible]. WHEAT, 88c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board*—$1,000 City Warrants, [illegible]; Reading R. R. 6s, '70, 80; $1,000 Lehigh [illegible]; $265 Schuyl. Nav. Boat Loan, New, 74; [illegible]; Reading R. R., 44¼; 6 do., 44; 200 do., [illegible]; Penn. R. R., [illegible]; 6 Farm. and Mech. Bank, [illegible]; 67; 118 Girard Bank, 11¼; 10 Farm. Bank of [illegible]; 4 Consolidation Bank, [illegible]; 10 Bank of Northern Lib., 60.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 115½; [illegible]; Penn. 5s, 84½@84¾; Read. R. R., 44@44¼; [illegible] Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@80½; Reading Railroad [illegible] gage 6s, '80, 71@[illegible]; Pennsylv. Railroad, [illegible]; Canal, 13½@13¾; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; 74½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 18½@[illegible]; Navigation Pref. 29@29½; Long Island R. R. [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, 7½@7¾; Girard Bank, 11[illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¼@1½.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Atlantic, for Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Levering, Miss Levering, Baltimore; [illegible] F. Tracy, George Flagg, M. Butterfield, E. Hale, [illegible] Haig, J. Armstrong, Thos. Brooks, John Meyer, [illegible] Slevin, Esq., bearer of dispatches, New-York; C. R. Goodman, Boston; Mrs. M. J. Credin, Mrs. M. A. Keene, Wm. Broadbent, England; Hart Gibson, C. Hedges, A. W. Atwater, G. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward [illegible], child and nurse, England, Thomas Rodrigues and 2 children, Sigismund Simenthal, L. Rosenheim, Charles W. [illegible], Philadelphia; A. Miller, Francisco Delazo, and [illegible] Rogers, of Peru; P. J. Rojas and Gen. Paez, of Venezuela; Benjamin C. Townsend, New-York; Paul [illegible], France; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, 5 children and governess, Saml. Nemming, Mr. Kerr, Canada; Misses [illegible], Col. R. Brand, England; D. S. Miranda, Peru; J. O'Conner, Hermann Hallberg, Leipsic; Chas. Coser, Henry J. Russell, New-Bedford; Alfonso Clifford, W. H. Webster, Thos. Cook Foster, Jos. Whitmore, Lowell; Samuel G. Lardner, New-Orleans; W. F. Castland and friend, Louisiana; Henry W. Lassaler, Illinois; Miss C. [illegible], Isaac Mockbarly, Geo. Scott, Cincinnati; A. H. Eachen, New-York; Miss Aldred and sister, do.; Edward [illegible] land; Thomas Bankitt, California; Jos. Whittier, Frederick Held, H. Chattle, Alfred Miller, John T. Little, W. Watson, H. Trimmer, New-York; Wm. McCance, Ireland; P. R. Muller, Chicago—Total, 82.

In steamship Knoxville, for Savannah—John F. [illegible], J. P. Merritt, A. S. Clarke, H. Weldon and lady, [illegible] D. Burt and lady, Wm. Wade, Mrs. Wade, S. Norton, [illegible] Clineman, Miss C. Clineman, Mrs. Prendergast, Miss Yonge, Mrs. Read, child and servant, Austin E. Gordon, Mrs. George Gordon, Miss Kinsie, Miss Ellen [illegible], Stephen Hills, Miss Campfield, B. Ellis, Wm. H. [illegible], J. H. Ransom, Mrs. Rogers and child, Samuel Smith, Miss Olive T. Smith, Miss Ludlow, Capt. Charles [illegible] and lady, J. B. Jaques, C. R. Hayward, Zina Doolittle, George Olney, N. S. Lamson, Reuben Moore, Miss Ellen Savage, Miss M. M. Savage, Miss Gertrude Savage, Miss Carrie Roser, T. Butler King, Jr., Ebenezer [illegible], Samuel C. Eastman, James Reason, Daniel Hanson, Wm. John Hamilton, Julius Heilbron and lady, Miss Rebecca Heilbron, Miss Matilda Heilbron, L. Wilcox, lady and 3 children, John Burnside, Mr. Ebner—and [illegible] in steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. W. Small, Benjamin Small, George [illegible], F. C. Long, James Turner, A. T. Munche, Joseph Ledwicke, E. Williams, A. Tyson, E. Fowle, T. D. Bradley, Mrs. J. Conner and child, C. W. Davis, George Williams, T. S. Warring, Henly More, Mr. Howard, Mr. George, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Duffin, 2 masters Tyler, S. [illegible], G. W. Smith and lady, Mrs. Morton, E. L. Allen, [illegible] lady and 2 children, John Walters, Uriah Rider, Lewis [illegible], Mrs. C. Miller, V. M. Bakes, J. M. Off, Mr. Wright, [illegible] and 25 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.	
Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... [illegible]	
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.	
Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island..11 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships [illegible] Sherman, Havre, [illegible]; Dunscomb, Cork and a market, McCready, [illegible] & Co.; New-England, Pratt, Cork and a market, [illegible] Dixon.

Brigs Mystic, Fish, St. Marks, Smallwood, Anderson & Co.; Volunteer, [illegible], Havre, [illegible]; Deville, Nassau, N. P., Sargent & Co.; [illegible] (Dan.) Schilt, Trieste, Funche & Meincke; [illegible] Hero, (Br.,) Petrie, London, E. Gillebrand.

Schrs. Enterprise, Dalton, New-Haven, master; [illegible], Pettengill, Baltimore, Thompson & Hunter; [illegible] Goodwin, Fairchild, Newborn, Dibble & Bunce; [illegible] Stoney, Ericson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; [illegible] Smith, Smith, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; J. [illegible] Merrill, Port au Platte, S. Duncan; J. Bedell, [illegible] Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; [illegible], Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; T. G. [illegible], [illegible] ward, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Ship David Crockett, (clipper,) Spencer, [illegible] 14, with mdse. to Everett & Brown. Sld. in co. with clipper-ship Linda, for New-York. Nov. 23, lat. [illegible], was in co. with ship Cathedral, from Liverpool for Boston. Experienced heavy westerly gales during the passage. The D. C. anchored on the Bar on Sunday night, and has been detained below in consequence of the strong westerly gales. Was towed up by steam-tug Hercules.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Pendleton, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. and 590 passengers to S. Thompson & Nephew. Had 2 deaths and 2 births. Experienced heavy westerly gales on the passage, split sails, &c. Was towed up by the Leviathan.

Ship Dreadnought, (clipper,) Samuels, Liverpool Nov. 11, with mdse. and 563 passengers to David Ogden. Made the north passage, and experienced heavy westerly gales from S. W. to W. N. W. Has had but 14 hours during the entire passage, that the ship could lay her course. Most of the crew are sick—had only [illegible] reef or stay. Lost sails and spars. Has been [illegible] of Georges, and twice driven south of the Gulf. [illegible] pilot on board 3 ds., from the A. H. Raleigh, No. [illegible]. Was towed up by the Achilles.

Ship Crescent, Brainard, Androssan [illegible], to Foster & Nickerson. Sld. in co. with [illegible] for New-York. Was towed up by the Mercury and Satellite.

Bark William and Jane, Coble, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 152 passengers to Eagle & Hazard, passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Had 2 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Bark Graf Von Brandenburgh, (Pruss.,) [illegible], Eng., 42 ds., with salt and bags to master. Towed up by the Jacob Bell.

Bark Three Brothers, Jayne, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to order—vessel to W. A. Sale, Jr. Was towed to the City by steam-tug Hercules.

Brig Isaiah, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, St. Johns, N. B., [illegible] ds., with pig iron and lath to J. Pickard.

Brig Jacob Dock, (of Bath,) Thompson, Savannah [illegible] ds., with ship timber to J. Grice.

Brig Saginaw, (of Jacksonville,) Jackson, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Hester A. Jones, (of Baltimore,) Barnaby, Bay Bias Nov. 13, and Bluefields 19th, with bark, shell, and cocoanuts to Rich & Knowlton. Nov. 22, passed the bark Lord Raglan, ashore 5 miles west of Cape Gracias A Dios, dismasted and abandoned. Same day, spoke bark Roderick Dhu, at False Cape, for water—would sail in about 3 days for Vivarilla, to load for New-York. Dec. 1, lat. 24 30, lon. 81 20, spoke schr. Oswald, Hopkins, of and from Baltimore for Mobile.

Schr. Mary H. Miller, Mullen, Demerara, [illegible], with sugar to master.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hendrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, lost flying jib-boom.

Schr. Cerro Gordo, Baxter, Plymouth, N. C., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. John Cockford, Watts, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. Edward Bennett, (3-masted,) Wood, Norfolk.

Schr. Lavinia Hopkins, Avery, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Sophronia, Smith, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Clark, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Moderator, Herrickson, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. J. Pretmore, Palmer, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. John Fay, Garland, Virginia, with pine wood.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillian, Baltimore.

Schr. Seaman, Lind, Seaford, Del., corn to B. N. Fox.

Sloop Henry Hill, Gedney, Milford, Del., 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox & Co.

Propeller Caledonia, Baker, Portland, with mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Petrel, Avery, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Below.

Bark Grafton, (Br.,) of and from Bermuda. [illegible] tug Hercules.)

Bark Eliza Barss—anchored on the Bar. (By [illegible] Lellan, Capt. Hazard.)

Also, 1 ship and 1 brig, South of the Highlands. (By Telegraph.)

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, West, Liverpool; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The schooner ashore at New Inlet, (Hempstead, L. I.) is the John Hart, Capt. Smith, from the Bahamas, with a cargo of fruit, bound to New-York. The Underwriters' schooner Henry W. Johnson, Capt. Lockwood, with steam-pumps, anchors, cables, &c., has been sent to her assistance. She left this port on the 11th inst. There has been no further intelligence received from the J. H. up to last evening.

The pilot-boat E. K. Collins, No. 11, reports 9th inst., Fire Island bearing N., E. 10 miles, boarded (and put a pilot on board) brig Friendship, Hall, from Marblehead, Me., for New-York, last from Turpentine Cove, with a cargo of lath and lumber. During the gale of that day she sprung a leak, and after throwing over deck-load, put into Newport, where she arrived on the 10th.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 27, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], schr. [illegible], steering south.

Dec. 1, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], bark Augusta, of and from New-Haven, 40 hours out, steering S. S. E.